

See
Moutrie's
Advertisement
below

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

August 22, 1922, Temperature 77.

Barometer 29.57

Rainfall 1.38 inch.

Humidity 98.

August 22, 1921, Temperature 82.

No. 18,651

二拜禮

號二十月八年二十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1922.

日十三月六戌壬次歲年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

THE DOLLAR
DIRECTORY CO.
5 Wyndham St.
PUBLISHERS
OF
HONGKONG
DOLLAR
DIRECTORY
TELEPHONE HANDBOOK
(Tel. No. 22.)



On a hot summer's day

In a comfortable hammock, with a Victrola by your side playing your favorite music. That's the best way of resting your mind and body.

You can have many such days at home, or away with the Victrola.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Exclusive

Agents.



YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED

SILK HOSIERY

Everwear
Hosiery

The well known brands:

"EVERWEAR"
"PHOENIX"

PURE SILK HOSE
For GENTS and LADIES.

"INTERWOVEN"

SILK SOCKS

wear proof

The most Durable Fine Socks

sold at

YEE SANG FAT CO.

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

EDISON MUSIC STORE

1st Floor, Powell's Building.

We are manufacturers of
Felt Hats, Straw Hats,
Linen Hats, Topies, etc.



Manufactured in
HONGKONG
by the

NAM YUET HAT FACTORY,

25-30, Shaukiwan Road.

MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

General Knitter & Dyers.
Manufacturers of Woolen Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters &
all kinds of Underwear.
No. 18-19, Causeway Bay. Telephone 1301.
Manager: YEUNG POK WAN.

DONNELLY & WHYTE

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel 638.

Tel 636.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHIRT CO.

Head Office: 79 Wyndham Street, 2nd Floor.
(Opposite Central Police Station) Tel. 4166

Dealers in all kinds of High-class Silk Shirts,
Collars, Neckties and Pyjamas for Gentlemen
AND ALSO

Chemises, Skirts, Wrappers, Scarfs, Vests, and Night-gowns for Ladies
ALSO MADE TO ORDER
MODERATE PRICE PROMPT DELIVERY
Manager: EMILIO LEE.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRANCE AND WAR DEBTS.

A "MATIN" REPORT.

PARIS, August 21.

M. Lesteyrie, minister of finance has declared that if a moratorium be granted to Germany, France is determined to demand necessary guarantees. The *Matin* states that M. Poincare when in London assured the representatives of states who are debtors to France that (France will not demand payment of their debts whatever the result of the Balfour note.

PARIS, August 22.

M. Poincare embarked on a maze of figures, showing that after allowing for deficits the commercial balance France paid abroad to the end of last year was fifty-four milliards of paper francs, whereas Germany with a larger population and without devastated provinces had not paid thirty-two milliards. France at present did not contemplate demanding the payment of the amounts owing to her by her allies and until the German debt was recovered it would be impossible for her to discharge her debt to Britain. He suggested that interrelated debts should shortly be discussed at a conference of all concerned.

"OUR DEMANDS SHALL BE SATISFIED."

M. Poincare said that the French Government adhered to the scheme of positive pledges submitted to the London conference. He hinted at the eventuality of France being reduced to taking pledges without the co-operation of the Allies but declared that she would only keep them until Germany had consented to comply with her engagements. He concluded: "We are neither Neros nor Bismarcks. We only ask to remain allies of our allies and friends of our friends and to resume with yesterday's enemies peaceful and courteous relations but we stipulate that our reparations demands shall be satisfied and they shall be."

UNCONVERTED HUNS.

LET OFF STEAM.

BERLIN, August 22.

"Hoch Hindenburg" and "Deutschland ueber alles," mingled with vociferous cheering, marked an unprecedented demonstration at the station at Munich on the occasion of the arrival of Hindenburg from Berlin. General Bothmer in a speech of welcome congratulated Hindenburg on holding out to the last when perfidious treason threw over the unbeaten army. The Fieldmarshal replied briefly, exhorting his hearers to do their duty. The imperial Government had previously made representations to Bavaria forbidding the Reichswehr to participate in demonstrations. The latter have not advanced beyond the vocal and flag-wagging stage except in the case of a correspondent of a radical newspaper who was mishandled and rescued by the police.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A PLAN TO MAKE PEACE.

LONDON, August 21.

In response to a suggestion from the British, French, and Italian high commissioners at Constantinople, Britain has notified the French and Italian governments of its agreement in principle to holding a conference at Venice between the high commissioners and representatives of Greece and Turkey with a view to settling the Græco-Turkish conflict. It probably will not assemble before the end of September.

GERMANY AND HAVARIA.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

BERLIN, August 31.

The newspapers state that the members of the German cabinet and the Bavarian delegates have agreed with regard to the dispute about the laws and the defence of the republic. The delegates have returned to Munich, where the decision now lies.

NOVA SCOTIA MINE STRIKE.

NEGOTIATIONS OPEN.

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA, August 21.

All the pumpmen and maintenance employees of the mines in southern Cape Breton have returned to work pending wage negotiations which the Premier has guaranteed will be resumed on Tuesday.

THE MARK.

5000 TO THE POUND

LONDON, August 22.

The foreign exchange is better. Marks went to 4,880 and finished about 5,000.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 13/16.

To-day's opening rate 2/6 13/16.

BIG RUBBER COMBINE.

AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, August 21.

An outline is given in the *Financial* of an American proposal to organize an international plantation rubber company. It amounts to a plan of co-operation between the producing industry and American financial interests. It is proposed to form a corporation called "Rubber Plantations, Limited," to be registered in London, with an authorized capital of fifty millions sterling, to acquire estates in each of the rubber growing countries. These to be operated through agents as at present, with a possible re-grouping of interests to secure efficiency and economy. The services of any agents affected by such re-grouping will be utilised wherever possible. Otherwise they will be compensated. Representatives of the plantation rubber industry are invited to confer with the American interests, including the rubber manufacturers, with regard to the situation. This last proposal, if no more, is likely to be accepted. It has already been sympathetically considered by the council of the Rubber-growers' Association.

AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

NOT TO BE GENERAL.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 21.

Mr. Stone, president of the engineers' union, and Mr. Robertson, president of the firemen's union, assert there is no danger of the four transportation brotherhoods being drawn into the strike. Should the negotiations come to an end the shopmen's strike must fall.

DOUBLE TRAIN SMASH.

AT GRAVESEND.

LONDON, August 22.

Three were killed and fifteen injured, two seriously, in a twofold railway accident to passenger trains near Gravesend. A train had halted to set down passengers when an engine from the contrary direction dashed into them. Help was being rendered when another train charged into the rear of the first train, inflicting further casualties.

DIRTY WORK.

EXPRESS TRAIN OVERTURNED BY TAMPERING WITH RAILS.

CHICAGO, August 22.

As the result of some unknown persons removing the spikes from the rails an empty passenger train bound from New York to Chicago travelling at fifty miles an hour overturned killing the driver and fireman. The authorities offer a thousand dollars reward for the discovery of the miscreants.

AMERICAN COAL INDUSTRIES.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

WASHINGTON, August 23.

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to carry out President Harding's suggestions for a sweeping investigation of the coal industry. A committee composed of nine with a salary of ten thousand dollars each will report in January.

ITS AN ILL WIND.

U.S. STRIKES CAUSE COAL BOOM IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 22.

Up to date the American and Canadian coal orders received in South Wales total two million tons. Available supplies have been taken up for a month. Enquiries are now being made for other sorts. The best Admiralty is quoted at thirty-one shillings a ton.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD.

BY A SWED.

STOCKHOLM, August 22.

Arne Borg swam a thousand yards in 13 minutes and 16 2/5 seconds. This is a world's record.

COUNTY CRICKET.

TWO VICTORIES.

LONDON, August 22.

Gloucestershire won by six wickets. Nottingham won by an innings and 28.

FLYING DOWN TO RIO.

MIAMI (Florida), August 22.

A big seaplane has left for the Bahamas. An attempt is being made to fly to Rio de Janeiro.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Just great!—for Golf and Walking

PHILLIPS RUBBERS

"PRESIDENT" Soles and Heels are light and invisible in wear.

"MILITARY" Soles and Heels are heavier and stronger for rough wear.

WE NOW HAVE A STOCK OF THESE IN ALL SIZES.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building,

Des Voeux Road.

COOKROACHES are a constant danger to you—they spread dangerous diseases by contaminating your food. Rid your home of them.

BEE TLE VIRUS will do it.

It is efficient and simple to use—try a tin.

Price 70 cents.

SOLD BY

THE PHARMACY

22 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

OUR EXTRAORDINARY

SALE

NOW PROCEEDING

PRICES CUT DRASTICALLY

Wonderful Bargains.

SEIZE your OPPORTUNITIES when you see them. Visit This Sale TO-DAY.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

ECONOMY IN COAL.

Fuchuan Lump Coal stands for economy in coal value. All Lump Coals have a large percentage of dust which are PRACTICALLY WASTE. The dust in FUCHUAN Lump burns into lamps as soon as they are cast into boilers. Fuchuan Lump coal burns gradually and is therefore a decided ECONOMY.

SEEK IF YOU CAN

Coal Merchants & Contractors. 21, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 515. Cable address "Mindance Coal Merchants & Contractors, 21, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong."

ROYAL SILK STORE.

Just Received New Consignment of Benares Real Gold and Silver BROCADE for Trimming Dresses, Shoes and Scarfs. We are the Only Dealers for the above Articles & Invite Your Inspection. D. CHELLARAM, 38A, Queen's Road Central.

THE YUEN WO STORE.

Harbour Repairs.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipchandlers. Office No. 33, Tung Man Street, Phone 3550. Workshop, Canton Road, Kowloon, Phone K. 731. Prop. T. L. LEUNG. Manager K. G. LEUNG.

GINS & LIQUEURS

FROM

ERVEN LUCAS BOLS.

CALDBROOK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 75.

FULL VALUE OLD PIANO

offered for

in exchange for a

NEW MODEL

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

Phone 2127. 941, Wanchai Road.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUTOMOBILES, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

Under signed have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
ONFRIDAY, Aug. 25, 1922,
at 12 o'clock (noon)at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Twin Screw Tonnell SternMotor Launch "Enrica,"
(built of steel)

Length overall 55' 0"

Breadth moulded 11' 6"

Depth moulded 3' 6"

Draft 18' to 19'

D. W. capacity on above draft 3 tons

Speed 8 1/2 knots

Engines—Twin set "Kelvin" Motors
each 30 H. P.

Installed with Electric light

On view at Cheong Lee's yard
(Shaikwan)For further particulars and inspection
orders apply toLAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

ON

FRIDAY, August 25, 1922,
at 12 o'clock (noon),at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Motorboat "Kekung"

(built of teak)

Length overall 20' 6"

Breadth 7' 6"

Draft (approx) 18"

Elgin Kelvin Paraffin Motor

On view at Ab King's Shipway
(Causeway Bay).For further particulars and inspection
orders apply toLAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 15, 1922.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ANOTHER GLIDER RECORD.

LONDON, August 20th.

The epoch-making character of the
flights achieved by motorless aeroplanes,
or sailplanes, in the Rhine Hills of
Germany, is clearly shown by the details
received. Heintzen, a young engineering
student, accomplished his two hours'
flight in a one-decker sailplane, the
largest machine at the meeting, when
competing for a prize of 100,000 marks
offered by the German aeroplane in-
dustry. He cruised in all directions, at
a height of six hundred feet, for an hour
and three-quarters, passing the starting
point repeatedly and then flew over six
miles in a straight line, eventually making
a perfect landing. Another pilot flew
over an hour.These planes, described as air yachts,
are designed to utilise the wind for
ascending, descending and advancing with
or against the wind.Heintzen subsequently declared that a
longer flight was not now a matter of the
machine, but of nerve, on which a great
strain is put.FEDERATION OF COTTON TRADE
UNIONS ABANDONED.

LONDON, August 20th.

The attempt to federate all the Cotton
Trade Unions has been abandoned.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.The following unclaimed telegrams
are lying at the office of The
Great Northern Telegraph Company
(Limited):

Mimio, from Shanghai.

Kiyoshi Mitsuyoshi Nihonkai

Miyohiko, from Nagasaki.

Kinseu Steamer Glenbig Ewe, from
Shanghai.Messagerie for Sun-kin-yu Chai fur,
Chinese Andre Lebon, from Shanghai.

3057, from Shanghai.

Mak-wai Ping-on Hotel, from Peking.

3555, from Yokohama.

Wing-cum Guing-lee Victoria Street,
from Yokohama.Lin-yim-chin No. 7 Leung-fae Terrace,
from Shanghai.Dong-sung-yo Dabiose Ye-ling chey,
from Shanghai.

2514, from Peking.

Kwong-shun-chong, from Yokohama.

Chi-nam, from Amoy.

Yat-eun Tat sing, from Star abhi.

Ko-che-ming c/o Great Eastern Hotel,
from Amoy.TH. KRING, &
Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 17, 1922.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.List of unclaimed telegrams lying in
E. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.

Abbey Kargham, from Hbu.

Brugard Biedard Co, from Saigon.

Dennepard, from Liverpool.

Dinneraki, from Greenock.

Dinneraki, from Blimora.

M. E. F. AIREY,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 17, 1922.

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in
cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, and
Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should
always be on hand for sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS

JUST RECEIVED
SUTTONSSpecial Collection of
VEGETABLE and FLOWER

SEEDS

arranged for

HONGKONG

at \$10, \$5 and \$3 per tin.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Garden Seeds, Postage
Stamps, Artistic Post Cards,
Toys, etc.No. 19, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 530. Hongkong

SHOEMAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear
MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.,

6, CAQUILLAR STREET,
Opposite Karamally & Co.

Telephone No. 491

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

N. AKAJI,

Graduate of Tokio Massage School,
From 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.No. 2, Queen's Road Central,
2nd Floor.

MASSAGE.

Mrs. HONDA, Mrs. KISAKI and
R. SHIMIZU.No. 34 Wyndham Street,
(opposite to the "China Mail")

SWAY HOUSE

HAT MAKER.

No. 16, Wyndham Street.

OFFICE WORKS

34, Queen's Rd. Ctl., Heung-shi, Wanchai Rd.

THE EASTERN SUPPLY CO.

General Contractors

House and Office Furnishers

Ship's Upholsterers and Painters

Tel. 4303.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentistry in
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'Agular Street.

REMARKABLE BIGAMY
STORY.ACCOMMODATING ENGLISHMAN
AND HIS FOREIGN "WIVES."The extraordinary case in which a
married man confessed to going
through the marriage ceremony with
a number of foreign women with the
suggested object of enabling them to
acquire British nationality, again
came before Mr. Chester Jones at Bow
Street Police Court recently. The
prisoner, Arthur Lazarus, aged 31,
described as a kitchen porter, was
originally arrested on a charge of fail-
ing to report to the police in accord-
ance with the requirements of the
Aliens Act, and he was subsequently
accused of bigamously marrying a
French girl, named Marguerite Marie
Passe, at the Lambeth Registry Office
in January, 1921, his wife, Alice
Lazarus, whom he married in 1916,
being then and now alive.Mr. C.R.V. Wallace conducted the
case on behalf of the Director of
Public Prosecutions.Detective-Inspector Eveleigh depos-
ed that when the prisoner was told
that he would be charged with big-
amy he made a voluntary statement,
in which he mentioned that he was
then out of work, but had been em-
ployed at various hotels in the West
End. He continued:A few weeks before Christmas, 1921,
I was in a public-house in the West
end. I got into conversation with a
man there. He said to me, "Can you
find an Englishman to marry a
foreign girl?" He did not say for
what purpose, but I had my own opin-
ion. He said, "If you can find an Eng-
lishman to do it he will receive £20 for
it." He asked me if I was an English-
man, and I said "Yes." As a matter
of fact I was born in Russia, of
Russian parents, and was brought to
this country when I was four months
old. I have lived here ever since. As
I saw there was money in it, I said I
would do it. The man accepted my
offer, and handed me some papers
among which was an identity book, I
believe, in the name of a foreign girl.
I cannot remember her name. I took
these papers to a registrar's office and
arranged for the marriage to take
place in three days. I think the
registrar's office was in Marylebone.
I cannot remember the name I gave,
but I remember saying my address was
Union Street, Marylebone. I have
never lived there. Immediately after
the marriage ceremony was performed
I left the girl, and never stayed with
her. After the ceremony I was hand-
ed £20 by one of the witnesses to the
marriage. I was not asked for a re-
ceipt, and did not give one. About a
week after this I met the same man,
and he asked me if I would marry
another foreign girl, and offered me
£12 if I would do so. I first objected
to the amount, but he pleaded that he
was hard up, and I agreed to do it
for that amount. He handed me some
papers in the name of a foreign
girl, together with £3, of which £2
14s. 6d. was for the licence and the
balance for expenses. I should add
that I received £3 in connection with
the first marriage, in addition to the
£20. I cannot remember which re-
gistrar's office I went to on the second
occasion, nor can I remember the girl's
name, nor the name I gave. After
the marriage was over the same person
handed me £12 outside the registrar's
office, and the went off with the man
who paid me the £12. I have not
seen her since.About two or three weeks later a
short man, a friend of the previous
man, asked me to marry another
foreign girl. This man knew I had
already married two other foreign girls.
He offered me £15 if I would do so.
This took place in a public-house in
the West End. As in the previous
two cases, he handed me the girl's
papers and £3 for fees. The mar-
riage took place, and I received the
agreed sum immediately after the cere-
mony. I have not seen the girl since
in all I have married about six
or seven foreign women in the way
described, and received sums varying
from £12 to £20 for each marriage. I
do not remember in what order these
marriages took place, but they were
carried out in the following registrar's
offices: Lambeth, Marylebone, Shep-
herd's Bush, Paddington, Holborn,
and St. George's, Hanover-square. I
used names merely as they occurred
to me. These marriages were
arranged at the request of, three
different men, who were all friends.
None of them are British subjects.
Before I took up marrying these
women I was witness to a
marriage between a man who gave
the name of Marshall and a foreign
woman whose name I don't remember.
This took place at St. Pancras Regis-
trar's Office, on Jan. 15, 1921. This
was about a week before I married a
woman in the name of Lea. On Nov.
19, 1919, I married an Englishwoman
named Alice Chippenham, at St.
Pancras Registrar's Office. I then
gave my correct name, viz., Arthur
Lazarus. My wife, left me about
twelve months later, and went off with
a Chinaman. We were then living atTHACKERAY'S SCHOOL
DAYS.

A BISHOP'S MEMORIES.

The Bishop of Gloucester has writ-
ten an interesting account of the re-
lations between Thackeray and his
school, Charterhouse, in a recent
number of the Cornhill Magazine. He
does not agree with the popular idea
that Thackeray was unhappy at the
school. Thackeray, although no
sportsman, was popular, and
popularity at a public school means
much.He had no taste for games, we
are told, but "for a non playing
boy he was wonderfully social, full
of vivacity and enjoyment of life.
His happy insouciance was
constant. Never was any lad at
once so jovial, so healthy, and so
sedentary. Good spirits and merrim-
ent seemed to enable him to dis-
pense with the glow of cricket
and 'outball'."The author bases his argument (that
Thackeray was happy at Charterhouse
on the evidence given in his books:Certainly all his heroes have a
good time at Grey Friars and look
back to it with affection and this is
the best proof that Thackeray was
on the whole happy there himself,
and that there is no solid ground for
saying that he was impressed with
the brutality of school life.In nearly every one of Thackeray's
novels there are allusions to school
life, and the Bishop of Gloucester con-
sidered that an old Carthusian will find
many points of similarity between the
schools in the novels and Charter-
house.

"DR. SWISHTAIL'S SCHOOL."

In "Vanity Fair," George Osborne
and Dobbin were at "Dr. Swishtail's
school."Was this school Charterhouse?
Lady Ritchie says definitely that it
was not, and that she often won-
dered where the great fight took
place. There can be no better
authority on such a subject; and
yet I cannot help thinking that the
school was really suggested by
Charterhouse, though at this early
period of his writing Thackeray had
not definitely adopted his old school
as the place to which he sent his
heroes, and therefore the identifica-
tion is not so complete as it became
later on."Pendennis" contains a number of
references to the author's old
school:Arthur Pendennis was not the
first of his family to be sent to
Grey Friars, for both his father,
John Pendennis, and his uncle, the
Major, had been there before him,
and were schoolfellows of the Head
Master. . . . Of Arthur Pen-
dennis in his school days there is a
brief description in which we may
recognise to a considerable extent
Thackeray's own experiences.Another of the Thackeray novels
which contains a number of reference
and characters drawn from Charter-
house is "The Adventures of
Philip."It adds a larger number of Car-
thusians to our list than any of the
other novels we have considered.
To begin with, there is that accom-
modating Dr. Firmin, who appears in the
account of Founder's Day with
which the book opens.Finally, the Bishop quotes from
"Philip" a passage which reveals how
healthy the school was during Thack-
eray's lifetime.

THE RAIN OF HONOURS.

Criticism of the method of bestow-
ing honours concentrated in the
Lords on the peculiarly unfortunate
case of Sir J. B. Robinson, who has
now in very suitable terms withdrawn
from the arena by surrendering the
peerage. But a peerage or any other
honour ought not merely to be free
from objections. Unless the public
service is something very definite,
involving serious effort and self-
sacrifice, why pick out the performer
to be distinguished from his
fellows by a title? If titles are
to be conferred at all, their gift
should be dissociated altogether
from party politics and purged from
every possibility either of a pecuniary
or of a political consideration. They
should be limited to real distinction
or to official services and position,
and they should not be multiplied beyond
necessity. Earls, vicounts barons,
the baronets knights of orders of old
renown, knights of mushroom orders
that nobody remembers, dimes and
Victoria orders and O.B.E.'s—they
swarm till it begins to be a distinction
to be plain mister, like our greatest
novelists, our most celebrated dram-
atists, and the present and the late
Prime Minister.Barthill. She is now living with an
Italian, somewhere in Bloomsbury.The prisoner, who told the magis-
trate he had nothing further to say,
was committed for trial.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

COMING INCREASE REPORTED
IN THE SERVICE.Many rumours are afloat relating
to Royal Air Force establishment, and
although, says the aviation corres-
pondent of the Daily Telegraph, no
official statement can yet be obtained,
beyond the Prime Minister's reply to
a question in the House there is high
authority for stating that the Com-
mittee of Imperial Defence has laid
certain proposals before the Cabinet
recommending an increase of the Air
Service. The extent of the establish-
ment increase proposed, according
to various versions, may be anything
from 300 to 600 officers. It is prob-
ably about midway between these
extremes; but eight or ten new
squadrons for home defence, including
the coastal area, and some additions
for naval co-operation, will be formed.
In this matter the Committee of
Imperial Defence have considered
the position of all three fighting
services; and increase in the Air
Force will be more than balanced
by economies in other directions.
But there has been, in some
quarters, a tendency to consider
armaments on an assumption of the
possibility of war in the near future.
No one knows precisely the quarter
whence danger threatens the Empire.
Such danger may come day after day;
but for the present it would be extrag-
avant and weakening to spend our
resources lavishly either on aeroplanes
or on ships of types likely to be
obsolete even before completion.The situation calls rather for the
building up of organisation, including
a healthy aircraft industry and the
encouragement of progressive types,
Civilian aircraft and pilots, of course,
would not be useful in war; but the
factories could at once be used for
building war types, and pilots could
train as pilots up to a certain point.
The Air Ministry are considering a
scheme by which designing and draw-
ing office staffs could be kept together.
It is proposed to pay for approved
complete designs a sufficiently
remunerative sum, thus giving
the Air Ministry it all times
a wide selection of new designs con-
tinually being augmented. The ac-
cepted designs would, in some cases,
be constructed. Subsidies for air lines
are intended to help the industry
over a difficult period. It might, for
national reasons, be found expedient
to extend them; and the fact that the
shipping companies concerned are
about to start a flying boat service
between Southampton and Cher-
bourg, and that certain inland air
routes are being discussed, shows that
there may be exceptions when, for
ulterior purposes, a temporary increase
of subsidies may be justifiable.BOADICEA ON A
MILK FLOAT.

HOW CAESAR WON HIS BRIDE.

Undergraduates of Durham Uni-
versity last month launched upon the
citizens a highly diverting "rag"
bearing the alluring title "Caesar
Sees it Through." Sure enough, the
great Roman emperor and soldier saw
it through and in the process of seeing
it through there was endless amuse-
ment from a combination of land and
water festivities.Caesar's one and only object was to
be united in wedlock with the fair
Boadicea. He achieved his purpose,
and, quite naturally for such an
epoch-making event, there had to be
general rejoicing, sacrifices, deeds of
valour, and clash of arms.The procession was screamingly
funny.There were to be seven brutal-looking
Romans, even more fierce-looking
Ancient Britons, gladiators, Greeks,
slaves, Druids, weird animals, and
dancers. Boadicea was comfortably
ensconced in a blazing chariot (a
converted milk float), and bulky
Caesar was astride a charger. The
side-shows included a Druidic sacrifice,
gladiatorial displays, a naval scrap on
the Wear, and a capital programme
of aquatic events, such as tub, barrel
and canoe racing, tug of war in boats
and an aqueduct match (hooky on
the water), for which Neptune,
arrayed in seaweed, acted as referee.It is scarcely necessary to say that
most of the competitors, as well as the
combats, received a good ducking,
to the delight of a huge crowd. The
festivities concluded with the nuptials
of Caesar and Boadicea, the setting
for which resembled a miniature
Stonehenge. It is expected that the
Durham Country Hospital will benefit
considerably as a result of the
collection taken.

THE KWONG KWUI CO.

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

30, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 2170.

Factor of H. R. H. Prince of
Wales' landing on sale.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

KAM HING KNITTING COMPANY.

Manufacturers of:—

Socks, Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters, etc.

24, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

Telephone K 277.

Manager, WONG KAM FUK.

MASSAGE EXPERT

HARRY FURUKAWA,

K. SAKI,

DEWAR'S
"WHITE LABEL"
SCOTCH WHISKY

still maintains its pre-war world-wide reputation—
 high quality—real age, and fine flavour.

Sole Agents:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
 Alexandra Building. Phone 616.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
 TELEPHONE 3871

FURNITURE.

There is a lasting quality in good design
 as well as in good construction. When good
 design and good construction are combined
 with good material you get furniture
 which creates and sustains good reputation.

Our aim is to make such furniture.

The China Mail

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1922.

LYEEMUN PASS.

With creaks and grunts the heavy mainmast, battened with bamboos, rises to its hoist. The anchor is lugged out, the wheel put over. Slowly, moved by catpaws, the yacht stands out into Hongkong's sun-dimmed seas. The yachtsmen change into deshabille, some even getting into bathing togs at once. The vessel reaches the famous pass called Lyeemun, where the following catpaws off the Shaikwan hills are rebuffed by a headwind coming in from the ocean. Also, there is a three knot tide coming through. Sampans bound out as we are creep tediously inshore, hugging the rocks, hoping for easier water, but even there it is visibly like a millrace. Larger craft must face it. It is no use tacking. Before the short leg across the strait is done, the vessel has drifted back an equal distance. The auxiliary engine must be used to get through. It is a strenuous fight of long duration, and not till Cape Collinson is well astern is the effect of the flooding tide ignorable in light airs. To their various goals go the yachts, some to island bays like Big Wave, Shek O, or Taitam, others coasting to the northward. So passes a weekend happily; but Sunday evening, towards sunset, sees them all converging on the Pass again. To be home for dinner, ready for a new week's work, the Lyeemun must be passed again. This time the millrace is friendly, a helper rather than a hinderer. The last puff out of Saiwai Gap has died away. The sea is oily smooth. The sails hang limp. Half a dozen yachts drift through in company, one broadside on, one even stern first. Legs dangling over side, swimming clothes still worn, faces necks and arms fiery with sunburn, the yachtsmen chaff each other,

waiting for the light airs they count on meeting inside. One craft, looming large and stately against the sunset topail flying, has the knack of moving where others lag. It is La Cigale, an old winner. Her topsail collects a zephyr we others cannot even feel, and she glides ahead. They ask her owner when he put an engine in her, well knowing he hasn't. They demand to know why he sets it going, seeing that there is no hurry, and enough wind will come soon. He grins as he passes. Others drift, their passengers peering up the torpedo tubes of the forts, and deciding to have another meal aboard, if the evening breezes fail to come in time. Even so drifting, Lyeemun, the local yachtsman's chiefest obstacle and irritant, eventually diminishes astern. It is forgotten, till next time. Shore puffs take us to our several moorings. Sunday dinner is habitually late for Hongkong yachtsmen.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's interim dividend of one dollar per share is payable to-day.

At the P.W.D. offices yesterday a Kowloon island lot at Apin Street, Samshipo, was sold by auction to Mr. Kwong Sang for \$2,500. The area of the piece was 992 square feet.

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Mr. C. H. Douglas, land surveyor, P.W.D., to Miss Marjorie Hope Constantine, en route from Canada by the s.s. "Empress of Canada."

Seven years' jail with hard labour was the sentence awarded to the Chinese pawnshop loki who was charged at the Criminal Sessions yesterday with having let in a gang of robbers and helped them to rob his master's shop.

In the case heard at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in which a young Chinese named U Lam Ching was charged with manslaughter arising out of a row in a Japanese curio shop over the water supply the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged.

AFTER THE FIRE.

JAIL FOR MAN WHO STOLE COPPER WIRE.

There was a sequel to the recent destructive Duddell Street fire in Mr. E. W. Hamilton's Court yesterday afternoon, when three Chinese were charged with the larceny of a quantity in copper wire from among the debris of the Hongkong Electric Company's Cable Store and Testing Depot.

Two of the defendants were in the permanent employ of the Electric Company, while the other man did odd jobs there.

An assistant storekeeper said on the morning of August 18 the three defendants visited the ruins and proceeded to collect a quantity of copper wire, which in spite of his protests, they carried away.

Mr. Petley of the Mains Department said they rescued as much of the stores from the ruins as they could, and sorted them out for inspection by the Insurance people, and what was not condemned they removed to the Wanchai Depot.

One of the defendants remarked that it was very strange that none of the stolen property was produced in Court.

An Indian watchman said he saw the defendants leaving the ruins with baskets of wire which they carried up the steps leading to Ice House Street. This man's evidence was contradictory on other points and the Magistrate refused to believe him or to hear another Indian witness, suggesting that they had never seen the defendants at all.

The first defendant said he was supplanting the work of 20 coolies, and denied having removed any wire. He admitted however, that a Chinese asked him to have two baskets of rubbish, containing a few bits of wire removed to a barber's shop and he gave the necessary instructions to the coolies.

On his own statement this man was convicted and sentenced to one month's jail. The other two defendants were discharged.

AN ARMS CASE.

STICK TO THE CHARGE.

Three Chinese were charged at the Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) this morning with having been unlawfully in possession of a revolver and ammunition and two daggers. One man was charged on another count with having been in unlawful possession of the revolver and ammunition and each of the other two were similarly charged in respect of a dagger.

The latter who was charged with possession of the revolver admitted it and pleaded ignorance of the law. The other two said they knew nothing about either the revolver or the daggers.

Relating the facts of the case to the jury, the Attorney General said that the three men were found one night going along the Tai Po Road together. The police were looking for them and they came across them near the junction of the Tai Kok Tsui road.

All of the men resisted arrest and one of them managed to get away up the hillside but was subsequently recaptured. A revolver was found on one man but nothing was discovered on the persons of the others. Afterwards, however, the police searched near the place where the struggle had taken place and found one dagger there. They found another dagger near the spot where the man who temporarily evaded arrest had cleared off the road.

The Attorney General was proceeding to develop the Crown theory that the men were obviously out on an expedition together when the Chief Justice interrupted.

"I don't think," observed His Lordship, "that I agree with the position as you have laid it down to the jury. I quite agree that, supposing they are charged with being armed with intent to commit a crime then the possession of arms by one might show a common intent on the part of the three. But the only allegation here is that they were unlawfully in possession of arms."

The Attorney General indicated that he should not press the point.

The Chief Justice: "Yes I think you had better limit it to the daggers."

After hearing the evidence the jury decided that all three were guilty and each of them was sentenced to two years with hard labour.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEPHONE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

RATE FIXING COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

The Colonial Secretary has forwarded to us a copy of the report of the Committee of the Joint Chambers of Commerce appointed to consider the proposed new agreement with the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. The report is as follows:—

This Committee was appointed to investigate the terms of the proposed new agreement between the Government and The China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. Various papers in connection with the telephone negotiations have been supplied us by the Colonial Secretary's Office; and Mr. Parker Ness, Vice-Chairman of the Company, gave his views on the question at a meeting called for that purpose, but he refused to discuss lowering the terms of the licence renewal.

PART I.

Our investigations lead us to the conclusion that the following ten facts are well established:—

1. The existing licence expires January 31st, 1930, until when the Company is under an obligation to provide a good and efficient telephone service, with approved and modern appliances at a charge not exceeding £10 per annum for lines within a radius of 1 mile from any exchange.

2. No provision is made in the existing licence for continuing the telephone service after January 31st, 1930.

3. The present system is to a great extent obsolete, making the introduction of some more modern system at an early date desirable. (Note: Mr. Cole's report of 1922 mentions the plant in both exchanges as obsolete. Also the fact that the system has been changed in Singapore to the Central Battery System and that the Government of India have stipulated (vide Mr. Parker Ness) that the magneto system may only be installed in exchanges of less than 300 stations and that they have also insisted on an Automatic exchange being installed in Bombay at the Company's expense and risk.)

4. The Company is prepared to install a more modern system provided their licence is extended, and the rates increased to allow an adequate return on the capital expenditure involved.

5. Some sort of control over the Company's operations is desirable from the Government and Subscribers' point of view. This can be arranged by the present Company obtaining or nominating a majority of local Directors and the keeping of the accounts in Hongkong whilst still retaining their London standing.

A similar control can be obtained by reconstructing the Company as a local registered Company with a majority of local Directors. This would have saved annually a large sum in Income Tax. (Note: Payments for Income Tax, Excess Profit Tax and Corporation Tax have averaged £4800 p.a. during the past 7 years.)

The draft agreement provides for the flotation of a new local Company to take over the Assets and Liabilities of the present Company whereby the Shareholders of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., will receive shares and Debentures in the new Company equivalent to the revaluation of their Plant and other Assets.

Two valuations, one made by Mr. P. D. Cole, A.M.I.E.E., Manager of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. on behalf of the Government, and one by the Company's Consulting Engineer Mr. W. W. Cook, M.I.N.S.T., C.E., M.I.E.E., have been submitted for this purpose.

6. Mr. Cole's valuation is based on replacement values supplied by The China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company, which he states to be liberal, and capable of reduction in view of a fall in prices. He considers that £210,837 (Plant £141,594, Land and Buildings £50,029 and Stores £19,214) represents the present value of the undertaking sold by one owner to another, (with presumably an extension of licence and powers to increase rates).

7. The Company's valuation of £279,687 (Plant £195,359, Land and Buildings £55,114 and Stores £19,214) is, we understand, their idea of a fair value for the undertaking transferred from one owner to another as a going concern, (with presumably an extension of licence, and powers to increase rates). They have supplied detailed schedules showing how this amount is arrived at, but refused any information as to the basis on which the schedules were compiled. From examination of their figures, we infer they estimated the cost of reconstructing the present plant at the high prices ruling on December 31st, 1921 and then revalued this according to the age of the plant on the "Sinking Fund" method of depreciation. The amount deducted for depreciation in this valuation is much less than that estimated as necessary for the new Company and less than the allowance provided for in the Government's draft agreement.

Example:—
 1114 steel Poles stated to have a physical life of 25 years are estimated to cost £15,047 and after 10 years use are valued at £13,769 which works out at less than 1½% per annum whereas under the new agreement the public will be required to find 8% per annum Depreciation.

8. Although there is a difference in estimated values, Mr. Cole and Mr. Cook appear to have agreed to the proposed increased rates viz: £154 for business and £140 for private telephones in place of the Company's claim of £175.00.

The Company, however, think the increased rates should start forthwith (i.e. before the projected improvements have been started) but Mr. Cole subsequently to the publication by the Company of the proposed new rates suggested that they should only start from the completion of the proposed new switchboard (possibly two or three years hence).

9. The Company is able with present subscription rates to earn a good return on the money invested in the undertaking. In 1921 with a £10 rate (equal to £73.35) they made a profit in Hongkong of £23,000 on a paid up share Capital of £39,761 and Loan Capital of £12,500.

10. During the past 17 years (first Balance Sheet produced 1905) the Company has made £300,000 in Hongkong subject to London Office Expenses and Depreciation. The Capital in 1905 was £14,761 and £25,000 was added in 1916 making the present capital £39,761 on which dividends (free of tax) have been paid amounting to £62,973. The present capital works out to the equivalent of capital put in plus 12½% per annum compound interest (less dividends paid out). For a "public utility investment" 12½% is above the average and, if the Reserves and carry forward of £63,000 are intact, the shareholders may be considered exceedingly fortunate. In effect, on the plea of forming a local Company, and taking advantage of a virtual monopoly the Company are now seeking by a stroke of the pen to further increase the value of the undertaking by £125,000 representing unrealised enhanced values of Plant and Land, on which amount the subscribers are to be saddled with 12½% interest and ample allowances for Depreciation and Reserves. The Subscribers are therefore quite justified in characterising the conduct of the Telephone Company as "grasping."

PART II.

We have carefully examined all the foregoing facts and, allowing for the great disadvantage due to the absence of the two expert valuers whom we were unable to examine, and to the handicap arising from the fact that the Company either could not, or would not, disclose the Residual values and rates of depreciation employed, our considered opinion is:—

1. The only ground upon which the present agreement with the Company should be amended and extended is the advisability of providing for continuity of service and progressive development of the telephone system.

2. The proposed new Company, will in effect be the old Company under a new name, and unless a large number of shares is issued locally, the old Company will retain the complete control of the new Company. As a matter of fact in 1921 the Sterling income at new rates would have amounted to £120,000 and if the proposed new rates had been agreed to, so large an increased income would have resulted as to necessitate little, if any, new capital being required.

3. In fixing the value of the Company's holding in the new Company something less than the present day sale value of the undertaking would be fair as due consideration should be given to the following facts viz:—
 a. The existing Company will still retain its whole interest in the business.

b. Through demanding and accepting a starting rate of £10, in place of an old rate of £100 when exchange ruled about 2½/- in 1905, the Company lost in reduced income about \$85,000 in 1917, \$125,000 in 1918 and \$181,000 in 1919. The Company will not supply working account figures for 1920 and 1921, but it is estimated they lost \$110,000 in the latter year owing to the net rate being \$73.35 in place of \$100. In spite of this fact the Company made £23,000 in Hongkong in 1921. These obligations arising from a disadvantageous exchange would be avoided by a return to a dollar rate equalling \$100 and, therefore, any additional rate over \$77.42 (£10 at 2/7) means additional profit to the Company.

c. They derive considerable benefit from an extension of their franchise on favourable terms which enable them to find further employment for much plant which might otherwise be scrapped.

d. Prices have fallen since 31st December, 1921, and still show signs of falling considerably and it is manifestly unfair to ask the public to pay an excessively high rate of return upon inflated values arbitrarily placed on nearly obsolete equipment.

The assumed charge of 12% per annum for interest, or Dividend, varies according to the method of arriving at the value of the Plant as the following figures show.

The estimated Construction Cost at 31st December, 1921 of the Company's Plant is.

	12% p.a. would be
i.e. similar Plant but new.....	\$241,958
actual cost per Co's B/Sheet.....	\$115,958 @ 2/6 \$927,064
actual cost per Co's B/Sheet if depreciated at Mr. Cook's rates... £ 93,026 ..	\$749,008 \$ 89,881
Mr. Cook values the present plant (less Depreciation).....	\$195,359 .. \$1,562,872
Mr. Cole values the present plant (less Depreciation).....	\$141,594 .. \$1,132,752
	\$136,930

e. If Messrs. Cook and Cole's valuations had been based on the lines of the National Telephone Company award both would have been much lower.

4. The difference between depreciation used by the Company when making their valuation and when compiling their estimates of future expenditure indicates considerable over-valuation of their plant.

The Company have only allowed £40,000 depreciation on their plant whereas they require over £20,000 per annum to cover future depreciation and renewals, which leads one to assume that the plant could only be about 2½ years old.

The Company's estimated Depreciation is as follows:—

	Estimated amount of Land, Buildings and Plant and Stores.	Depn. and Replacements required to justify \$150 rate.	
1921.....	\$300,060	\$20,391 — 6.8%	
1922.....	\$397,000	\$24,100 — 6.07%	
1923.....	\$478,000	\$26,380 — 5.52%	
1924.....	\$538,000	\$28,360 — 5.28%	
1925.....	\$609,300	\$31,160 — 5.11%	
1926.....	\$645,300	\$32,707 — 5.07%	

5. The Company's valuation contains a larger sum for Land and Buildings than is necessary for the operations of a telephone service of this magnitude.

Duddell Street	6579 sq. ft. @ \$55 —	427,635 @ 2/6	\$53,454
41/2 Peak	—	60,000	7,500
Kowloon I.L. 549	6850 sq. ft. @ 5 —	33,250	4,160

(Cost Price £20,569)

\$520,915

\$65,114

6. The subscription rates set forth in the Schedule attached to the proposed agreement are too high, and any increase on the present rates should be graduated, so that the maximum is reached after the new system has been introduced.

PART III.

We have therefore to make the following recommendations, bearing in mind that the Company have maintained a telephone service, perhaps neither very efficient, nor up to date, but for some 30 odd years. It was perhaps not remunerative in the earlier years, due possibly to their lack of enterprise, until the advent of the late Manager Mr. W. L. Carter when great development and prosperity took place as the Directors report for 1917 records. Also remembering that the greater portion of the present plant was purchased before the War at less than half present prices and, therefore, any enhanced value now sought to be placed upon it should not (in a continuing Company) be held to have the effect of increasing rates. Also without losing sight of the fact that but for the Company's own miscalculation very much larger profits would have accrued in recent years owing to their demanding payment in sterling and not in legal local tender. And yet in spite of this over £85,000 has been paid away in Dividends and home taxation during the past 7 years in addition to £40,000 placed to reserve fund.

1. That an extension of licence be offered to the present Company provided they undertake to bring their plant up to date and to maintain an efficient service.

2. That rates should be fixed from time to time by a Committee appointed by the Government or Chambers of Commerce.

3. That the following rates for the next five years (subject to revision by the Committee mentioned above) be brought into force from the commencement of the new agreement.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE MONTHLY IN ADVANCE	VICTORIA	PEAK	KOWLOON
	\$	\$	\$
Wall or Desk Telephone	84	84	84
	1923	96	96
	1924	108	108
	1925	114	114
	1926	120	120
On application by Company to Committee who must satisfy themselves the accounts submitted and service conditions justly same			
Extension Telephone (Internal) Wall or Desk	30	30	30
Extension Telephone (External)	According to distance		
Extension Bell or Single Switch	6	6	6
Private Branch Exchange Switchboards per line capacity	1	1	1
REMOVALS.			
Telephone lines and single telephone— in the same house	5	5	5
From one house to another	12	12	12
Extension telephone	5	5	5
Private Branch Exchange Switchboards per line capacity	1	1	1

Kowloon includes the area South of the old boundary line.

In all districts not included in the above boundaries the same rates apply with the exception that (until such time as it is economically practicable to open further exchanges) there shall be an extra charge of \$50 per annum per route mile (or part thereof) from the nearest point on the boundary of the areas mentioned in this Schedule, or of any exchange hereafter completed.

On the completion of the exchanges at Victoria, Peak, Shaikwan, Kowloon and Tai Po hereof the annual rates of subscription and other charges for subscribers within the areas of such exchanges shall be at the same rate as those in the above schedule mentioned.

4. That the Company should keep their accounts in some form approved by the Rate Fixing Committee.

(Continued on page 12.)

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, EMB, SNA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE"	6,500	29th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Calcutta & B'way
"DEVANHA"	6,500	30th Aug.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.
"NOVARA"	6,500	31st Sept.	do.
"SOUJAN"	6,500	22nd Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Calcutta & B'way
"MACEDONIA"	6,500	23rd Sept.	B'way, MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.
"EALYAN"	6,500	11th Oct.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.
"MANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct.	B'way, MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.
"DONGOLA"	8,500	8th Nov.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARMAHA"	8,500	6th Dec.	B'way, MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	27th Dec.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.
"PLASSY"	7,500	10th Jan. 1923	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,500	24th Jan.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,640 2nd Sept. Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" 4,900 31st August Manila, Thursday Island, Singapore, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TORILLA"	5,200	27th Aug.	Japan.
"SOULAN"	5,500	28th Aug.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KADIAN"	6,000	7th Sept.	Shanghai.
"MACEDONIA"	11,000	9th Sept.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the on carrying steamer.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Calcutta.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Mailing not more than 25 lb. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to Cargo only.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG
Agents.

H. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1118. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Reduced Fare to Europe U.S.G. \$20.50 First Class throughout.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
"PERIA MARU"	9,000	August 31st 10.30 a.m.
"TAIYO MARU"	22,000	Sept. 9th.
"SHIBUKAWA MARU"	22,000	Sept. 23rd.
"KURE MARU"	22,000	Oct. 18th.
"SHINKO MARU"	22,000	Nov. 2nd.

Calling at Keelung.
Calling at Dairen.
Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, BALBOA, OALIAO, MOLLEND, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
"GINYO MARU"	17,500	Sept. 16th.
"GINYO MARU"	18,000	Oct. 9th.
"SEIYO MARU"	18,000	Nov. 19th.

Calling at Keelung.
Calling at Dairen.
Calling at Keelung.

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailing, apply to:-
Y. TSUBUMI, Manager, Kinoh Building, Tel. Nos. 3274 & 2376
Agents at Canton; Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH LTD.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$30 per annum per quarter and per month "pro rata".
Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10c. Credit 1/2m. per copy.

THE CHINA MAIL

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Steamship

"TRACIA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSANA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 17th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, August 18, 1922

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The Motorship

"INDIEN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of August, 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas on the 26th of August, 1922 at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 29th of August, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1922.

S.S. "SHANTUNG"

DRIVEN ASHORE AT SWATOW 2nd/3rd AUGUST

Consignees of cargo on the above steamer are hereby notified that in consequence of General Average expenses and/or Sunday Charges on cargo having been incurred, they will be required to sign an Average Bond at the offices of the Underwriter and to pay a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of their cargo before delivery can be granted.

Cargo will be forwarded to Hongkong by a.s. "Ningpo" or other Company's steamer.

Messrs. Godard & Douglas have been appointed to survey all damaged cargo.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)
Agents.
China Navigation Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, August 21, 1922.

THE BEN LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"RENOIRICH"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st Sept. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd August at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, August 19, 1922.

NAMSAN & CO.

280 Des Voeux Road West
Photo Engraving and Designing
LITHOGRAPHERS
Tel. 1303

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

SELECTED DEPARTURES

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Aug. 23.-O. M.	Gorjistan.
23.-O. N.	Chapung.
24.-O. S. K.	Sosha Maru.
24.-O. N.	Kingyuan.
25.-O. S. K.	Nairang.
25.-O. N.	Haibong.
26.-O. S. K.	Haibong.
26.-O. N.	Haibong.
27.-O. S. K.	Haibong.
27.-O. N.	Haibong.
28.-O. S. K.	Haibong.
28.-O. N.	Haibong.
29.-O. S. K.	Haibong.
29.-O. N.	Haibong.
30.-O. S. K.	Haibong.
30.-O. N.	Haibong.

AMOY.

Aug. 23.-O. M.	Gorjistan.
24.-O. N.	Sinkiang.
24.-O. S. K.	Sosha Maru.
25.-O. N.	Kingyuan.
25.-O. S. K.	Nairang.
26.-O. N.	Haibong.
26.-O. S. K.	Haibong.
27.-O. N.	Haibong.
27.-O. S. K.	Haibong.
28.-O. N.	Haibong.
28.-O. S. K.	Haibong.
29.-O. N.	Haibong.
29.-O. S. K.	Haibong.
30.-O. N.	Haibong.
30.-O. S. K.	Haibong.

FOOCHOW.

Aug. 25.-D. L.	Haibong.
29.-D. L.	Haibong.

SHANGHAI.

Aug. 23.-O. N.	Kanchow.
23.-O. S. K.	Hupsh.
23.-O. N.	Pres. Lincoln.
24.-O. S. K.	Sosha Maru.
24.-O. N.	Tosa Maru.
25.-O. S. K.	Pres. Jefferson.
25.-O. N.	Empress of Asia.
26.-O. S. K.	Empress of Australia.
26.-O. N.	Hopang.
27.-O. S. K.	City of Sydney.
27.-O. N.	Plasy.
28.-O. S. K.	Kalyan.
28.-O. N.	Kwongang.
29.-O. S. K.	Empress of Asia.
29.-O. N.	Pres. Madison.
30.-O. S. K.	Soudan.
30.-O. N.	Taleus.
31.-O. S. K.	Macdonia.
31.-O. N.	Taiyo Maru.
1.-O. S. K.	Pres. Cleveland.
1.-O. N.	Persin.
2.-O. S. K.	China.
2.-O. N.	Pres. McKinley.
3.-O. S. K.	Siberia Maru.
3.-O. N.	Awa Maru.
4.-O. S. K.	Shidzuka Maru.
4.-O. N.	Nile.
5.-O. S. K.	Pres. Wilson.
5.-O. N.	Korea Maru.
6.-O. S. K.	Pyribus.
6.-O. N.	Shinyo Maru.

TSINGTAO.

Aug. 24.-O. N.	Kanchow.
24.-O. S. K.	Sinkiang.
25.-O. S. K.	Hopang.
25.-O. N.	Kwongang.

TIENTSIN.

Aug. 23.-O. S. K.	Chipehing.
-------------------	------------

PAKHOL.

Aug. 23.-O. S. K.	Loesang.
24.-O. N.	Kailong.

KEELUNG.

Sept. 1.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
Oct. 18.-T.K.K.	Korea Maru.
Nov. 2.-T.K.K.	Shinyo Maru.

HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Aug. 24.-O. N.	Kailong.
24.-O. S. K.	Minsang.

SAIGON.

Aug. 23.-O. S. K.	Tijuanas.
Sept. 1.-O. S. K.	Busho Maru.

BANGKOK.

Aug. 23.-O. S. K.	Chakang.
24.-O. N.	Bintang.
25.-O. N.	Kingsu.
Sept. 1.-O. S. K.	Busho Maru.

SINGAPORE.

Aug. 24.-O. S. K.	Koebu Maru.
25.-O. N.	Kingyuan.
25.-O. S. K.	Sinkiang.
26.-O. N.	Wakasa Maru.
26.-O. S. K.	City of Melbourne.
27.-O. N.	Glenahane.
27.-O. S. K.	Jeypore.
28.-O. N.	Devanah.
28.-O. S. K.	Busho Maru.
29.-O. N.	Katori Maru.
29.-O. S. K.	Glenluce.
30.-O. N.	Gregory Apar.
30.-O. S. K.	Peru.
31.-O. N.	Dowey.
31.-O. S. K.	City of Florence.
1.-O. N.	Ningchow.
1.-O. S. K.	Thesous.
2.-O. N.	Kalyan.
2.-O. S. K.	Armanestan.
3.-O. N.	Avanta Maru.
3.-O. S. K.	London Maru.
4.-O. N.	Havelland.
4.-O. S. K.	Sembilan.
5.-O. N.	Soudan.
5.-O. S. K.	Penbrockshire.
6.-O. N.	Talroos.
6.-O. S. K.	Tallin.
7.-O. N.	Macdonia.
7.-O. S. K.	Kt. Tomplar.
8.-O. N.	Lamodon.
8.-O. S. K.	Plasy.
9.-O. N.	Yunsang.
9.-O. S. K.	Dugola.
10.-O. N.	Asia.
10.-O. S. K.	Panama.
11.-O. N.	Nankin.
11.-O. S. K.	Malaya.
12.-O. N.	Karmala.
12.-O. S. K.	Kashgar.
13.-O. N.	Plasy.
13.-O. S. K.	Sardinia.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

Aug. 16.-O. S. K.	Yunsang.
17.-O. N.	Pres. Madison.
18.-O. S. K.	Dowey.
18.-O. N.	Talhythys.
19.-O. S. K.	Pres. McKinley.
19.-O. N.	Pres. Harrison.
20.-O. S. K.	Tango Maru.
20.-O. N.	Havelland.
21.-O. S. K.	President Hayes.

MANILA.

Aug. 16.-O. S. K.	Yunsang.
17.-O. N.	Pres. Madison.
18.-O. S. K.	Dowey.
18.-O. N.	Talhythys.
19.-O. S. K.	Pres. McKinley.
19.-O. N.	Pres. Harrison.
20.-O. S. K.	Tango Maru.
20.-O. N.	Havelland.
21.-O. S. K.	President Hayes.

SANDAKAN.

Sept. 5.-O. S. K.	Hinsang.
-------------------	----------

JAVA PORTS, ETC.

Aug. 23.-O. S. K.	Tijuanas.
26.-O. S. K.	Tikarak.
27.-O. S. K.	Tikarak.
29.-O. M.	Gorjistan.
Sept. 5.-O. S. K.	Dewey.
16.-O. M.	Armanestan.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. 24.-O. S. K.	Koebu Maru.
25.-O. S. K.	Namsang.
25.-O. S. K.	Hoang.
Sept. 3.-O. S. K.	Gregory Apar.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Aug. 24.-O. S. K.	Java Maru.
25.-O. S. K.	Wakasa Maru.
26.-O. S. K.	Jeypore.
Sept. 10.-O. S. K.	Havelland.
27.-O. S. K.	Soudan.
Oct. 25.-O. S. K.	Manut.
Dec. 6.-O. S. K.	Karmala.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Sept. 19.-O. S. K.	Tango Maru.
27.-O. S. K.	Taiyuan.
Oct. 25.-O. S. K.	Yoshino Maru.
20.-O. S. K.	Changela.

JAPAN PORTS.

Aug. 23.-O. S. K.	Pres. Lincoln.
24.-O. S. K.	Tosa Maru.
24.-O. S. K.	Pres. Jefferson.
25.-O. S. K.	Empress of Asia.
25.-O. S. K.	Empress of Australia.
26.-O. S. K.	City of Sydney.
26.-O. S. K.	Plasy.
27.-O. S. K.	Kalyan.
28.-O. S. K.	Kwongang.
28.-O. S. K.	Empress of Asia.
29.-O. S. K.	Pres. Madison.
29.-O. S. K.	Soudan.
30.-O. S. K.	Taleus.
30.-O. S. K.	Macdonia.
31.-O. S. K.	Taiyo Maru.
1.-O. S. K.	Pres. Cleveland.
1.-O. S. K.	Persin.
2.-O. S. K.	China.
2.-O. S. K.	Pres. McKinley.
3.-O. S. K.	Siberia Maru.
3.-O. S. K.	Awa Maru.
3.-O. S. K.	Nile.

Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.

Import Shipping
Export Engineering

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:—HANKOW, TIENTSIN, PEKING, CHUNGKING,
CHINKIANG, HONGKONG CANTON, CHANG-
SHA, NANKING, MUKDEN AND HARBIN.

AGENCIES:—LONDON AND NEW YORK.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

POINCARÉ TALKS ABOUT BRITAIN

"REGRETTABLE COINCIDENCE."

PARIS, August 21.

M. Poincaré attended the unveiling of the first milestone along the Voie Sacree, fifty-seven kilometres from Bar le Duc Verdun, over which the French troops marched in 1916 to support the stricken town. He subsequently made a speech disclaiming any French desire of aggrandisement. She only asked for execution of the treaty and payment of damages. France's friends, however, were obsessed by the desire to recover their foreign markets. He declared that the allies came to an understanding three years ago at the expense of France and denied her the right to have the French policy asserted. Britain had favoured granting the German request for a moratorium without consulting France and she simultaneously issued the Balfour note, to France's great surprise, at the moment when Germany was announcing that she would not pay. He considered the coincidence a regrettable one at the very least.

ROUND THE WORLD AVIATORS.

THE RISKS THEY RUN.

CALCUTTA, August 22.

Shipping in the Bay of Bengal has been wirelessly instructed to look out for Blake's colleagues. Coastal stations have been similarly advised, but still there is no news, although they have been missing over two days.

ORGANISING CHARITY.

GOVERNMENT CALLS CONFERENCE.

ORGANISING SECRETARY APPOINTED.

In Hongkong there are about a dozen different organisations that concern themselves with the work of helping men (and women) who find themselves in low waters here financially. Many are genuine "hard luck" cases but there have been instances where generosity has been imposed on and one organisation after another has been "milked" by men who have not deserved any help at all.

With the object of co-ordinating the whole scheme of charitable relief in the Colony so as to prevent overlapping and misdirected philanthropy the Government convened a conference of representatives of the various organisations. That conference met yesterday morning in the Council Chamber and the following bodies were represented:—

St. George's Society (Messrs. H.E.F. Airey and G.H. Piercy), Society of St. Vincent de Paul (Messrs. M.A. dos Remedios and P.H. Barnes), British Legion (Messrs. A. Murdoch and W.J. Hawker), Police (Mr. K.D.C. Wolfe), St. Andrew's Society (Mr. T.W. Hill), St. Andrew's Church (Rev. G.R. Lind ay), St. John's Cathedral (Rev. H. Copley Mayle), Harbour office (Commander C.W. Beckwith), Catholic Mission (Rev. Fr. Valtorta and Mr. J. P. Braga), Ex-Active Service Men's Association (Messrs. E. H. Wilson and F. P. Franklin), Wesleyan Church and Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (Rev. Clouson Porri), Union Church (Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald), U.S.A. Consulate (Mr. W. J. MacCallerty), Helena May Institute (Mrs. Mackenzie and Lady Rees Davies), Hongkong Benevolent Society (Mrs. Cavalier and Mrs. Perkins), Seamen's Institute (Rev. G. T. Waldegrave).

Discussing the result of the conference with a *China Mail* reporter the acting Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher O.M.G., C.B.E.) said that the idea had apparently got abroad that people could pick up something fairly easily in Hongkong. The result had been a large influx of undesirable. The suggestion was now that there should be a central organising secretary, who would be given a sum of money so that he would be able to put a man into some institution while inquiries were being made into his case. There would be no publicity. The Society to whom the man applied would send him on to the organising secretary who would look into his case and let the society know the result of his investigation. Yesterday's conference, the acting Colonial Secretary said, was only a

MR. PARKER NESS'S REPLY TO THE REPORT.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Part II, Clause 6. The new subscription rates have been the subject of careful consideration and of agreement by the two Experts, both of them specialists in this connection. The Committee seems to have made no calculation to justify the schedule of rates they propose in substitution of that of Messrs. Cole and Cook. They simply allege that the subscription rates "are too high" and the Committee put forward the figure of \$84.00 instead of the existing \$10 thus lessening, instead of increasing the average rate which the \$10 has, until lately, produced. During the years 1903-1917 the \$10 subscription produced from \$113.00 to \$35.00 per annum for service within one mile of the exchanges.

It is to be observed that the Committee, although showing a great desire to escape from Mr. Cook's valuation of the property and plant, avoid committing themselves to any other valuation.

Part III. The Committee's recommendation that the Government should install a system of its own to be in working order by 1930, at once gives rise to the question, why, if Government ownership and administration are desirable, and if it is an assured thing that in their hands the rates could be brought below those agreed on by the Experts, and if the Committee believe that the Company is earning large profits, and that these profits in the hands of the Government would result in lessening the rates and giving a fair return on the Capital employed, why does the Committee not recommend the purchase now of this profitable concern? Is it because an immediate consideration of such a transaction would press home the fact of the real value of the undertaking, on which rates have to be based and a fair and reasonable return obtained?

I have honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) G. PARKER NESS.

preliminary discussion to clear the ground for some definite scheme. A circular letter would be sent around to the various bodies concerned and they would talk it over amongst themselves. For the time being the Hon. Mr. T. Waldegrave of the Seamen's Institute had agreed to act as organising secretary and the question of a permanent secretary was to be considered when it was found how the scheme would work.

"YOU BELONG FOOL."

BOY ABUSES HIS MASTER.

TROUBLE OVER TROUSERS.

Mr. Bartholomew, of No. 72, The Peak, charged his No. 1 boy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with assault.

The complainant said that the trouble occurred at 8.30 yesterday morning. A couple of days previous to this, the witness had given the defendant a pair of trousers to take to a tailor to be repaired. Yesterday morning when he examined the trousers he found that they had not been properly repaired, and he gave instructions for them to be taken back to the tailor. The defendant became excited and shouted "You no belong master," probably meaning that the witness did not know his own mind. The witness promptly replied "You belong fool." The defendant shouted louder "You belong fool." When the witness told him to shut up, the defendant shouted "You no talker my." They were standing about four yards from each other in the passageway between the pantry and the hall when this argument occurred. The witness might have shook his fist at the defendant, but he did not attempt to strike him, and was never less than three yards away from him. The defendant shouted a lot of things in Chinese and pidgin English, and then suddenly ran into the pantry and took hold of a knife. He struck it with such force on the table that the handle was broken. The witness was surprised that the defendant picked up a carving knife, and did not suspect such a move. Brandishing the knife, the defendant again shouted "You no belong master."

The Magistrate said that the charge could not be one of assault, as the defendant did not actually strike Mr. Bartholomew.

Inspector Fox said that he received a telephone message from the C.S.F. to arrest the defendant on a charge of assault, and he did so without bearing the evidence.

Defendant said the complainant chased him into the pantry, and thinking he was going to be assaulted he picked up the knife for self defence. Mr. Bartholomew repeated that right from the beginning they were never within striking distance. The witness might have advanced one or two steps to scare the defendant and make him shut up, but he did not attempt to strike him. The witness said that he could call Mr. Sinclair to testify that he had never abused the defendant before.

Defendant said that Mr. Sinclair never complained about his conduct, and the witness liked to work for him, but the complainant was always giving lots of trouble. He sent a coffee to take the trousers to the tailor's to be repaired, and when they were ready they were taken to Mr. Bartholomew's office, and he examined them before they were put away. Yesterday morning Mr. Bartholomew became very violent and flung the trousers about the place. The witness said to him, "You are the owner of the trousers, and you can order the tailor yourself." Mr. Bartholomew became very angry and shaking his fist at him said "I make you die. You savvy tai-koon (station)?" The witness admitted that he lost his temper then and picked up the knife. He stuck it in the table and it fell to the floor and the handle broke. The defendant added that he had sent two of Mr. Bartholomew's collars and two shirts to the wash, and complainant did not pay him yet. He was still owing him 40 cents.

Remarking that that had nothing to do with the case, the Magistrate reduced the charge to one of disorderly conduct whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned, and convicting, fined the defendant \$100 or four weeks' jail.

A MATCHED RAID.

FRUSTRATED BY FOKS.

In a matched on Ping Chow Island at one o'clock on the morning of July 11 a lineblock was asleep with his seven foks. The barking of dogs woke him up and he went to the door. As soon as he opened it five men rushed in. The seven foks put up a stiff fight and the raiders were driven off, leaving one of their number behind. This man had a revolver but he had not used it. Probably this was because it was not in working order.

The foks handed their prisoner over to the police and this morning he was presented before the acting Police Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of assault with intent to rob.

The case is proceeding.

"UTTER CHAOS."

EMERGENCY TRANSPORT DURING THE STRIKE.

C.S.F. REFUSES TO MR. BIRD.

A *China Mail* reporter interviewed the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) with regard to the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird's reference to the police handling of the strike, as "utter chaos" in the course of his speech in connection with the Registration of Persons Bill which was thrown out at last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

The reporter asked the C.S.F. if he had any reply to make to it. Mr. Wolfe said that Mr. Bird's criticism was uncalled for, and described it as "untrue and extremely unfair" criticism. If he had only himself and his men to consider, Mr. Wolfe said, he would not have minded it very much, as being public servants they had to put up with a lot of such unfounded criticism, but when he thought of the large numbers of civilian volunteers, Europeans, Indians and some Chinese also, who gave up all their time during those last two trying days of the strike to co-operate with the police in running the transport service, he resented Mr. Bird's slur very much, as surely, unqualified as it was Mr. Bird's criticism must reflect on the volunteers also. He thought this was very regrettable, as he considered the volunteers had rendered yeoman service at a time of great need, and for people to forget it all in the short space of six months, and talk like Mr. Bird did, was very poor gratitude indeed. Not one of the volunteers accepted any payment for their services. Even the Indians refused to take extra pay, and asked instead to be given testimonials, of which they were very proud. It was altogether a splendid show of public spirit which could not be bettered anywhere.

Mr. Wolfe admitted that there had been some overlapping of service and some orders had been countermanded or duplicated, but then, that was only to be expected in such an emergency, as a transport service was not a thing that could be organised in five minutes. No one, not even the expert supervision which Mr. Bird talked about could have done it. The hitches occurred only on that long to be remembered 28th day of February, when everyone seemed to have stopped work and the whole life of the Colony was disorganised. He would certainly say without fear of contradiction, that the service was working as smoothly as could be expected on the following day, and not a complaint was received. Then, of course, before the service could get into full swing, the strike was suddenly over, and things rapidly returned to normal, and there was no more need for it.

Mr. Wolfe admitted also that there had been some damage done to cars in a few cases, but here again it was to be expected in such an emergency, when drivers took out cars of a make they were not acquainted with. The damage was only slight however, at least he had not had a single report of a serious damage, and in every case where owners report damage, it was put right at the Government's expense, and everyone concerned appeared to be satisfied.

If Mr. Bird said that the service had been an "utter chaos," how did he and many others get their supplies of provisions and other necessities—their water supply even—if it were not for transport service?

He (Mr. Wolfe) had anticipated the breakdown of the Peak tram service from previous experience, and had made arrangements beforehand to meet such an emergency, with the result that as soon as the trams stopped after delivering the bread early in the morning, provisions—meat and milk, and even coal and firewood—were immediately taken up to the Peak by motor transportation. By trucks as far as the new motor road went, and then by police patrol motor cycles and side-cars along the old roads to the summit, where, he presumed, Mr. Bird got his supplies at the Peak Hotel-like anyone else.

If all these points were admitted, he did not see where the "utter chaos" came in, and he would like Mr. Bird to substantiate his statement.

Beside the Peak service, motor transportation was pressed into service everywhere it was needed. The police with the help of the Public Works Department ran the lorries which supplied the pumping stations with coal, thus enabling the work to be carried on, and ensure the Peak's water supply without interruption.

Then again, they supplied two lorries to the Navy to run their services, and also the vehicles to carry the troops from point to point, to suppress possible riots. In fact, every public utility service in the Colony was catered for by the motor transport service, and it was certainly the "beauty" of the strike, if one might call it so.

If Mr. Bird could forget all the splendid self-sacrificing help rendered

AMOY WEDDING.

SORBY-REED.

The wedding took place at the Union Church, Amoy, recently, of Miss Margaret Dare Sorby, a daughter of the late Mr. Leonard Sorby, of Work-up, and a well-known and popular member of the Hongkong Education Service, to Capt. H. G. Reed, T.A., Secretary and Superintendent of Police to the Kulangsu Municipal Council, Amoy.

The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. L. Gordon Phillips, and the bride who was tastefully attired in a dress of cream georgette with black lace hat, was given away by Mr. H. J. Morse of the Standard Oil Co. Mrs. Morse was the matron-of-honour, while the duties of best man were discharged by Capt. F. R. Smith, M.C., of the Australian Flying Corps.

After the ceremony, the happy couple passed under an archway of crossed bayonets formed by members of the Municipal Police outside in the Church porch.

A reception was afterwards held at the Municipal Buildings, when over a hundred guests were present. There were many beautiful and valuable presents which were admired by all.

The bride until recently was teaching at the Kowloon British School, and some months ago she was complimented by the Chief Justice for her plucky chase of a highway robber who snatched her wrist watch in Queen's Gardens and succeeded in keeping him in sight until he was intercepted by a soldier in Glenalee.

SUMMER CLASSES FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Y.M.C.A.'s GOOD WORK.

The Summer Vacation classes opened annually during the school summer holidays, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., for the purpose of educating the children of the poor classes of Chinese on the Island and in the Mainland, who would otherwise have no opportunity of receiving any education. During the six weeks the classes were open over 800 Chinese boys and girls were given special training in trades—needlework for girls and basket making for boys—and also reading and writing lessons, Bible lessons and physical "jerks." The different schools, ten in number, scattered all over the Colony, in buildings lent by schools, churches and charitable institutions were conducted gratis by more than 90 Chinese men and women teachers and senior students of the University and the various Colleges and Girls' Schools, who voluntarily gave up a couple of hours each morning during their vacation, to superintend the training.

The little children were very apt pupils and made rapid progress, and at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium yesterday afternoon they gave a very interesting exhibition of the musical drills they had been taught, to a large gathering of people interested in the classes, including many proud parents. On tables in the gymnasium were exhibited the pretty articles made by the little ones—paper baskets, sewing baskets, ornamental baskets, and all kinds of attractive needlework. Many of these exhibits fetched good prices from benevolent purchasers, and the money thus raised is to be devoted to the Swatow Relief Fund.

SWATOW SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions are still coming along to swell the fund that is being raised by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to help those who suffered in the Swatow typhoon.

Latest contributions are:—

Alfred Acknowledged	\$73 12s. 6d.
Matthew J. D. Stephens	500.00
Eq.	500.00
The Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.	500.00
Nederlandsh Indische Handelsbank	500.00
Owaka Shosen Kaisha	500.00
All Ranks of the 102nd	350.00
K.E.O. Grenadiers	300.00
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha	100.00
Toya Menka Kaisha, Ltd.	30.25
St. Peter's Church	25.00
Collection	80
Mrs. Anne Bowdler	25.00
Ah Ming	25.00
Total	\$75,935.00

Command Orders fix the official rate of the dollar for next month at 2/6.

by the volunteer workers of the motor transport service, given with a willingness that was inspiring, and call it "utter chaos," he (Mr. Wolfe) could not, and he would always have nothing but praise for them.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

Just landed direct from the Scottish Fisheries.

FILLETS	65 cents per lb
HADDOKS	60 " "
KIPPERS	50 " "
CANADIAN SALMON	65 " "

LATEST TABLE DELICACY.

QUAB CHICKEN (Dry plucked) \$1.00 each.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

AT

WHITEAWAY'S SALE

GREAT

HALF PRICE WEEK

21st to 26th August

\$30,000 worth of goods to be cleared this week at HALF PRICE

INCLUDING

MILLINERY

DRESSES

BOOTS & SHOES

FANCY GOODS Etc.

THOUSANDS OF ODDMENTS.

STOCK MUST BE CLEARED.

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

AILEN WOODS WRITES HOME.

OF THINGS SEEN OVERSEAS.

We abstract some items of interest contained in a letter from Miss Aileen Woods from San Francisco of date July 18th after describing the Palatial Hotel, "Worlds in Themselves." She speaks of her visit to the Orpheum Theatre, Vaudeville Show and dances programme one of the greatest for fine talent you could wish to see for 28 cents gold reserved seat. The vast theatre was packed, the audience most enthusiastic, topping theatre, fine orchestra and the "Turns" of the best among them being John Steele billed as the "Great American Tenor" and he surely is! Just grand, a nice looking refined man and a magnificent male accompanist (both in dinner dress) Steele has a great personality and a really beautiful resonant voice. He sang seven songs! All ballads including "Rose of Picardy" (the best rendition I have ever heard) "Mother Machree" "A Little Bit of Heaven," "Tell Her at Twilight" &c. His voice reminds me of John McCormack with the same beautiful head notes; I was just crazy on him. A nigger Buck and Wing Danow was just marvellous, the best I have ever seen and some Topping Russian Dancers truly a wonderful turn. There was a little sketch too in which Mildred Harris was the principal (Charlie Chaplin's late wife). She is merely a pretty blonde doll with a very "twangy" voice, consequently I went to California a big movie theatre with a wonderful organ, also a huge orchestra which plays selections on the stage, and some treat it was to me. I loved every moment of it. I saw the film "The Unconquerable Man" with Sylvia Bramer and Jack Holt—very good too. I also saw von Stroheim's picture "Foolish Wives" and the great film "The Orphans of the Storm" featuring Lilian and Dorothy Gish, a fine production. I enjoy every minute of this wonderful world! I suppose it is

after being away for so many years from "anything big." It is such a perfectly controlled clean city, and the shops are thrilling. I am going to Los Angeles with some friends next week. I am looking forward to seeing the "Homes of the Pictures." It has been a blessed me greatly being a member of the Overseas League, as I have received great kindness from members. Many letters of welcome awaiting me here—also at Honolulu where I was shown the sights of Mr. Bostard of Messrs. May & Co. I have met Marie and Ze'da Packard—well known, Dancing Teachers, who visited Hongkong a short time ago—they have interested themselves most kindly in my mission and I am to meet one of the prominent teachers next week who has just returned from the Teachers' Convention in New York. She is principally an instructor of Children's Dancing. The weather is ideal—such a gorgeous trip in the cool air and only warm in the mid-sunshine. Furs are acceptable in the evenings. The flowers are simply beyond description. We don't know what flowers are! The dresses of the women are the first word in smartness. I think we give the American woman the credit of being the best turned out all-around woman in the world. Indeed I appreciate my wonderful good fortune in seeing California—one wants only to live and die here!

The Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 50 cents per share for the half year ending June 30, 1922, payable on and after September 11. The register of shares of the Company will be closed from August 30 to September 11.

Mrs. Boyer, of No. 1, "Lauriston," Bowen Road, was walking in Kennedy Road about 1 p.m., yesterday, when near the Macdonnell Road bridge, a Chinese who was walking in the opposite direction, passed close to her and suddenly snatched her hand bag, made of coloured beads, containing \$10 in cash and a silver puff box. The man bolted down the hill.

MR. PARKER NESS'S REPLY TO THE REPORT.

Hon. Mr. A. C. M. Fletcher.
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong 18th August 1922.

Sir,—I have to thank you for your courtesy in furnishing me with a copy of the Report of the joint Committee of the two Chambers of Commerce, on the proposed agreement with the Telephone Company for an extension of its Licence. I have read this document with care, which to my mind discloses no good cause for the continued postponement of the conclusion of the new Licence.

Let me, before calling attention in detail to its terms, remind you shortly of the long drawn out negotiations to which this report is the latest contribution. Two and a half years ago the Telephone Company, suffering like others both here and elsewhere from the rise in prices consequent on the War applied to the Government for a reconsideration of the subscription rates which—fixed many years ago under different circumstances—were out of date and had become inapplicable to the present time. The Government acknowledged that our application deserved consideration, if it was justified by facts, and set about enquiries to get full information on the subject. In the first instance, they appointed Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews to acquire and furnish information on the value of the Company's undertaking and the figure of the rates that would return fair and reasonable compensation for the service. These Gentlemen pursued their enquiries over a period of more than a year, and although their conclusions led to no settlement of the above questions, the Report made some important admissions which bear closely on the situation to-day.

In answering a question put by you as to the value of the existing undertaking Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews stated:—

"The work involved in this kind of valuation calls for the services of a technical Telephone Expert moreover one who specialises in Telephone Construction."

"It must be made clear from the outset that it is not the value of the plant according to the books that we are dealing with, and we have taken the words 'value of the existing undertaking' to mean the 'present value' that is to say what it would cost to construct and establish plant of equal capacity less an appropriate deduction in respect of depreciation." "The Telephone Company based their claim on cost, plus an addition of 100% representing the increased cost of material and labour as compared with prewar cost. Enquiries of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. through our Shanghai office have confirmed this increase and other matters connected with Telephone Costs. Further, according to the Report of the Departmental Committee on Telephone rates presented to Parliament in 1920 the following statement shows the percentages by which the present cost of the main items of the telephone plant exceeds the prewar average cost, giving an average increase of 204 per cent. over prewar costs.

In another place in the same Report the firm adds on the subject of Depreciation:—

"The difficulty confronting us is the amount of such allowance, and we are not in a position to state what it should be, as we have not the necessary technical knowledge to form a scientific opinion—As before stated, the real present value is the cost of construction less depreciation."

Again, "The Company, the Government itself will recognise is entitled to a fair remuneration for their services, and the statement marked B. shows how the Company will fare on the basis of \$100 per annum." Referring to this \$100 basis, they add "It must be noted that the above essentially rough estimate is based on 10,000 subscribers" (the actual number to-day is under 9,000).

In short the Report announced that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were unable for want of expert knowledge, to ascertain the value of the Capital employed and on which alone the rates which would give a fair and reasonable profit, could be arrived at.

Before the Report came into the Government's possession, you had gone to England, where you ascertained that there had been a general rise in telephone rates, and came to the conclusion that an increase of the Hongkong rate beginning at \$150 00 per subscriber was reasonable and that the return to the operating company should be 12% per annum, any excess beyond this percentage being divisible equally between the Subscribers and the Company. All this you announced to Sir Newton Stubb and myself in a letter, a copy of which you read to the Chamber of Commerce here when you recently met them to explain the agreement the Government was prepared to conclude with the Company. In the meantime, the Colonial Secretary had appointed a local Committee, of which Mr. Marsh was a member, to consider and advise the Government on the question of increased rates. This Committee, like Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, found that they had been asked to undertake a task which required technical knowledge not obtainable in the Colony, but notwithstanding this suggested a rate of \$120 00 arrived at, apparently, on no known basis, but as a midway figure between the old rate and that asked by the Company.

Neither of these reports were of such a nature as to guide the Government to a satisfactory decision. They then resolved to seek the guidance of specialists in Telephone Construction, and arranged with the Company to bring one specialist to the Colony, while the Government would bring another, who would confer together and furnish their findings on the amount of the rates and the value of the undertaking. Mr. Cook, one of the best known authorities in London on telephone matters and the assessor to the recent House of Commons Committee appointed to enquire into the subject of London rates, was invited by the Company and Mr. Cole, the General Manager of the Shanghai Telephone Company, was invited by the Government to visit the Colony for the above purpose. These gentlemen in due time agreed on a basis for arriving at a revised schedule of charges to replace the one which the war conditions had thrown out of perspective, and presented their new schedule to the Government as jointly agreed on and recommended for adoption. The Government thereupon adopted it, and introduced the schedule in the draft agreement which was mainly drawn up by Mr. Cole, and you after consultation with H.E. the Governor authorised the publication of these new rates. It is true that, although no one seriously contemplated the postponement that has since taken place in the signature of the Agreement, it was mentioned that should anything befall it due completion the notification would not in the mean time take effect. The scale of charges had at long last been arrived at by experts who knew their business and was accepted by the Government and the Company. The rates question was regarded on both sides as a closed book. En passant, it may be remarked that the newly authorised rates are materially less than those authorised in India and elsewhere.

On the valuation of the undertaking the appraisers differed, Mr. Cook certifying the reconstruction cost at £226,286 and the present day value at £279,687. Mr. Cole on the other hand valued it at £210,867. You thereupon sent for the appraisers and asked for an explanation of their difference. Mr. Cook represented that the valuation which had been prepared under his supervision and carefully checked by him had been conducted on a sound basis which he was prepared to defend in the witness box, whereas the basis of Mr. Cole's valuation was open to attack as departing from standard practice based on legal decisions. Mr. Cole is understood to have said that his figure of £210,867 was a sum on which he thought that negotiations between a willing buyer and a willing seller might be based. You eventually approved of Mr. Cook's figures as being in your judgment the right one, and this you announced to the Chamber of Commerce when you recently met them to explain the agreement which contained Mr. Cook's figures and which the Government were ready to conclude with the Company. At the termination of the meeting the Chamber of Commerce proposed the appointment of the present joint committee to consider and report on the Draft Agreement, a proposition in which you acquiesced. This Committee has after a lapse of 2 months sent in their Report and with some of its details I propose to deal with hereafter.

Part I, Clause 2. The Hongkong and Kowloon Exchange Plants and the Subscribers' Station Plant were especially designed for use in this humid climate. The plant is of standard design and exactly the same type as at present manufactured by Messrs. L. M. Ericsson for installation in conjunction with new systems elsewhere. Within the last two years the Hongkong Exchange plant has been added to the extent of one third of its present capacity. After the installation of the new system now necessary to provide greater capacity, the present exchange plants would be used for smaller exchanges in outlying areas during development. Many of the present magnetophone instruments are of the convertible type and are suitable for use on the Central Battery System; Magnetophone instruments which are not of the convertible type would be used in the development of outlying areas. The cables and other underground plant are of the best design and construction and are entirely suitable for use with the Central Battery System. Therefore, the statement that the system is to a great extent

obsolete is erroneous. Full allowance for depreciation has been made in respect of the plant in Mr. W. W. Cook's valuation.

Part I, Clause 6.—If Mr. Cole's valuation is based on the replacement value supplied by the Company, it must be assumed that he approved of and made these values his own. It is difficult to understand the clause "He" (Mr. Cole) "considers that £210,867 represents the present value of the undertaking sold by one owner to another." The Reporters do not indicate where and when Mr. Cole said this and I venture to think that Mr. Cole has been misunderstood, for such a statement means that he followed no legal basis of valuation at all. The clause within brackets introduced by the Reporters "with presumably an extension of licence and powers to increase rates", indicating thereby that part of Mr. Cole's valuation of £210,867 is to be attributed to anything outside the actual land, buildings and plant, is unsupported by anything within the knowledge of the Company, and unless it appears as a definite subject of valuation in his report the presumption has no warrant.

Part I, Clause 7. The Reporters are in error in understanding that the Company's valuation "of £279,687 is their idea of a fair value for the undertaking transferred from one owner to another as a going concern (with presumably an extension of licence and powers to increase rates)". The valuation is as described in Mr. Cook's schedules and certificates, which include nothing for a going concern nor the extension of licence. Mr. Cook was never asked or expected to take these into consideration in his valuation of the plant, as the text of his schedule and certificates proves.

There is no amount of Depreciation "estimated as necessary for the new company." The Draft Agreement provides for depreciation and reserves of a percentage "not exceeding 8%", the words in the Draft Agreement are not "amounting to", but "not exceeding," 8% depreciation, quite a different thing.

The 8% per annum depreciation is an average figure which would not apply to every item of the plant individually. In the case of instance of Steel Poles, the depreciation is slow and the residual value high (40% after 25 years' life), in the case of another item of the plant—Storage Batteries, for example—the depreciation is rapid (about 14%) and the residual value nil.

The example of the error into which you experts may fall when dealing with matters of a technical character.

Part I, Clause 3. The Company contend that the increase of rates are already much overdue and that as no interruption is to take place in the service during the period of transition from one system to another, and the working costs will be increased during this period, there is no reason for postponing the increase which it is contended should have been granted to them 2 years ago. If Mr. Cole, subsequently to the publication by the Company of the proposed new rates, suggested that they should only come into force 2 or 3 years hence the suggestion was not communicated to the Company; and indeed such a suggestion would be inconsistent with his actions and with the terms of the Draft Agreement in the preparation of which he was the chief mover. No such suggestion was never made when Mr. Cook and he agreed upon the scale.

Part I, Clause 9. The Company is not able with present rates to earn a fair return on the Capital necessarily employed in rendering the service, and it is, of course, upon this Capital that the rate should be based, indeed for rate making purposes, an additional sum for the "going concern" is generally admitted. The profit referred to in 1921 was £15,928 in London which was equivalent to something under 2% on £280,000.

Part I, Clause 10. The dividends payable to the Company since its commencement in 1883 are as follows:—
1883 1906 nil
1907 1914 5% on £14,761
1915 1921 10% on £29,761
The true Capital has risen until it is now £280,000 and the number of subscribers' stations has grown from a few hundred to 6745. It is apparent also that the value of the service to each subscriber has thus increased immensely since the £10 rate was first introduced.

Such divisible profits as were earned over the above dividend were put into the business. Had the Capital been increased by new issues from time to time, a less dividend even than the above would have been paid on the larger capital. The Company is, and always has been, a private one owned by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Coy. Ltd. and seeing it had no outside shareholders it was not called upon to periodically bring its issued share capital into accord with its true Capital. In a new telephone company were formed to set up business in Hongkong, it would cost

them, according to Mr. W. W. Cook, £326,286 for the reconstruction of the present establishment, and upon this £326,286 reconstruction price a return would have to be made to the shareholders; yet the Committee describe it as "grasping" when the Company expects a dividend on £280,000 the ascertained value of the present undertaking. Whether part of the Capital arises, as it does here, from appreciation in value of buildings necessary to the Company's business, or from a rise in the value of a portion of its plant, is as irrelevant as it would be for the Company to object to have its rates fixed on a depreciated Capital. It must be allowed that had the plant decreased in value, say to half of its cost the Company would not be justified in valuing its property for rate-making purposes at its original cost. The same principle of course applies if its property has appreciated. The method which Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews claim to be the right one in valuing an undertaking, namely what it would cost to construct and establish plant of equal capacity, less an appropriate deduction in respect of depreciation, is the course pursued by Mr. Cook. The "cost price" or "the money invested" had rightly no place in arriving at the "present value."

Part II, Clause 3 (a). The existing Company will retain an interest equivalent to what it brings in to the new company side by side with the local subscribers whom the Company hope will be ready to co-operate as Directors and Shareholders. (b) Has no relevance to the present situation. (c) This is doubtful. (d) The fall of prices, such as it was, was allowed for by the appraisers up to March when the valuations were made. The London Committee recently reporting of the rates there saw no likelihood of any material fall during the next 5 years. (e) Mr. Cook's valuation was based, as he says "on a sound basis which I am prepared to defend in the witness box based on legal decisions." His certificates indicate that it followed the course approved by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews namely reconstruction cost less depreciation.

I know of no difference between the basis of valuation in case of the National Telephone Company and that adopted by Mr. Cook in the present instance. The system known as the Tramway Terms i.e. property and plant at valuation, plus 10% for compulsory rate, and plus goodwill, was the one applied to the present case without any addition for goodwill, going concern or compulsory rate.

It is not yet known what the depreciation will be in the future, except that by the Agreement it must not exceed 8%.

Part II, Clause 6. The property from its situation is necessary for the business being situated in or very near to the Telephone Centre. It is proposed in erecting the new building, to add two floors for public offices which would be let until the time arrives when the whole of the building might be necessary for the business. This should be a source of revenue to the Company.

(Continued on page 8)

THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK.

THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK IS NOW ON SALE AT THE OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS:

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE, LTD.,

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,

5, Wyndham Street.

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK consists of an up-to-date and accurate index of Telephone Subscribers, the numbers being given in sequence.

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK costs \$1 per copy and is sold on the strict understanding that on the publication of a new one the old one will be returned to the publishers. This proviso is made in the interests of Subscribers in view of the frequent changes that take place.

ORDER.

THE HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO. 5, Wyndham St.
Please supply me with copy of the July—December 1922 issue of the Telephone Handbook at \$1 per copy. I agree to return this copy to you on application when a new Handbook is published.

Cash enclosed \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

Tel. No.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June 1922.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY the 11th September at the offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from the 30th August 1922 until the 11th September 1922 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 21, 1922.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 3 Scrip Certificates with respect to 8 shares numbered 2652/2653, 5855/5857 and 7043/7045 respectively in the above Company in the name of Miss Julia P. dos Remedios of Macao have been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 6th September 1922, 3 new Certificates will be issued in favour of the said Miss Julia P. dos Remedios, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificates will be recognised by the Company.

J. ARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 22, 1922.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT,

ON FRIDAY, August 25, 1922, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

150 Hammocks, 50 cases Fatty, and Sundry Household Furniture, also

1 Hammerless Sporting Gun by Frederick Williams, and General Sundries.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 21, 1922.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOTICES.

OUR NEW SEASON'S STOCK

OF FOOTBALL BOOTS

GOLF CLUBS

FOOTBALLS

CRICKET BATS

HOCKEY STICKS

CADDY BAGS

TENNIS RACKETS

&c., &c.

HAS ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PIANOS BY—

COLLARD

AND

COLLARD

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THIS CLIMATE

JUST UNPACKED

AT

ANDERSON'S

THE BLUE BIRD CO.

Refreshment Parlour and Caddy Store.

No. 18A Des Voeux Road, Central.

(Opposite to A. S. Watson Dispensary).

Large quantity in stock of Sego Evaporated Milk at 20 Cents per tin.

Meckintosh Toffee, Caramel and

American Pine Nuts.

There are no Cameras and Lenses that can do the work of

GOERZ

Sole agents in China **HALL, LAW & CO.**

Telephone 3217. 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY

JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER

(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)

9, Ice House Street, Hongkong

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE.)

Open and Closed

CARS FOR HIRE

TEL. 482 in Hongkong and Kowloon. TEL. 482 3552

"KING GEORGE IV." WHISKY

THE TOP NOTCH

OF SCOTCH.

RIPES IN YEARS

RARE IN QUALITY.

The Distillers Company,

Limited.

Edinburgh.



SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Tel. No. 135. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

8 times—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only)
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

Sailings:—To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only).
From Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 44 Des Voeux Road Central, Messrs. T. S. Cook & Son, or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH
FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON

ALLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIRE having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA"Sailing on or about 15th September.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "TRACIA"Sailing on or about 5th Sept.
S.S. "PERSIA"Sailing on or about 28th Sept.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA"Sailing 30th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP & HAMBURG, MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

LONDON MARUSaturday, 16th Sept.

Buenos Aires—via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.

CANADA MARUTuesday, 29th August

Bombay & Colombo—regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

JAVA MARUThursday, 24th August

BEA & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

RUSSIA MARUFriday, 1st September

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Hongkong.

KOSHI MARUThursday, 24th Aug.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. Canada. Passenger Service.

AFRICA MARUTuesday, 22nd Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMATuesday, 12th September.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZThursday, 28th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

ALTAI MARUSunday, 3rd Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

KIAO MARUEvery Sunday.

AMAKUSA MARUEvery Sunday.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOYU MARUThursday, 24th Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 4090.

BOSTON & NEW YORK.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO. LD & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD"via Suez Canal26th August.

S.S. "TITAN"via Suez Canal5th Sept.

S.S. "CITY OF LONDON"via Suez Canal15th Sept.

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL"via Suez Canal25th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft

of 300 feet long.

Town Office, 44, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyards: Shuen-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.

Estimates furnished on application.

Registered, April 1, 1914.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VANCOUVER & MONTREAL.

From Hongkong.	Due Vancouver.	From St. John.	Due England.
E/Australia Aug. 26	Sept. 14	E/Scotland Sept. 19	Sept. 28
E/Asia Sept. 7	Sept. 25	E/France Oct. 3	Oct. 10
E/Canada Sept. 21	Oct. 9	E/Scotland Oct. 17	Oct. 24
E/Russia Oct. 6	Oct. 23	E/France Oct. 21	Nov. 7
E/Australia Oct. 19	Nov. 7	E/Scotland Nov. 14	Nov. 21
E/Asia Nov. 9	Nov. 27	E/France Nov. 28	Dec. 5

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

Allotment of Cabin on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.

Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN"

"ARMANESTAN"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$877.07

Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$220.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,

YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NILE"

September 16th. September 30th.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "GORJISTAN" S.S. "GORJISTAN"

To Swatow and Amoy To Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya

August 23rd. August 29th.

S.S. "ARMANESTAN" S.S. "ARMANESTAN"

To Swatow and Amoy To Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya

on or about September 9th. September 16th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at

San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURBRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 108 HOUSE STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1934. Cable add. "CHINA" No. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms

and Balconies. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAICHONGCapt. J. S. Thomson...TUESDAY, 29th Aug. at 1 p.m.

HAICHONGCapt. W. O. Passmore...FRIDAY, 25th Aug. at 1 p.m.

HAIFONGCapt. W. S. Turnbull...TUESDAY, 28th Aug. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSENGER apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

AGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

"CITY OF SYDNEY"27th August.....Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

"CITY OF MANCHESTER"28th August.....Marseilles, London, Antwerp,

and Hamburg.

"CITY OF FLORENCE"6th Sept.....London, Antwerp, Rotterdam

and Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
WUHAIR, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	To-day	4 p.m.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	KALAN	To-day	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	August 23rd	11 p.m.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	HUICHOW	August 23rd	11 p.m.
HOIHOW, TAIHOI AND HAIPIHO	KAIPING	August 24th	11 p.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	SHUNYAN	August 24th	10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	KINGYUAN	August 25th	9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	August 25th	4 p.m.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	KALAN	August 25th	4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO	TAIHOI	Sept. 2nd	4 p.m.

SIAMSE STEAMSHIP CO.

BANGKOK LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State

rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

(three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading

to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly Service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

(John Swire & Sons Ltd.)

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 26.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"West Ivan"Due Hongkong 1st Sept.

Leave Hongkong 3rd Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.

SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

"Dewey"Due Hongkong 4th Sept.

Leave Hongkong 6th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

1st Floor, Powell's Building,

General Agents for JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA, STRAITS AND JAVA.

G. P. BRADFORD, Rep. Agent.

Phone No. 3008.

For Valencia, Rotterdam and Hamburg

S/S "EMDEN"due 23rd Aug. sailing 24th August.

For Barcelona, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore and Colombo

M/S "HAYLAND"sailing about 21st September.

AGENTS:

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,

1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

Canton—Carlson & Co. Macao—A. A. de Mello.

Swatow—Gobruer & Co. Amoy—Pasag & Co.

Foochow—Semssen & Krohn. Manila—E. Vieglmann & Co.

Agents:

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

1a, Chater Road.

Phone 1500.

C

S

C

S

C

S

C

S

C

S

C

S

C

S

C

S

C

S

C

S

HOW TO SAVE LIFE IN THE WATER.

"WATER FIRST AID."

Recently the public of Hongkong was given an article on "Learning How to Swim." Now that we have all learned to swim we can advance a stage higher in the nautical art. If we stopped at swimming alone, it would be very selfish, for who would go to all that trouble just to be able to swim for his own pleasure. In these days we have to think of a different light than the Cave man did who always put self first. This is the Age of Service and our desire to learn to swim should be backed up by a more dominant desire to be able to save a life from drowning, if need be. There is no doubt about the need in Hongkong judging from the number of reported drownings every year and the Good Lord only knows how many not reported. It is impossible to form enough Volunteer Life Savings Corps to handle all the beaches around Hongkong and why should we leave the matter of saving life to a select few? The slogan of the Red Cross, "every swimmer a potential life-saver," should likewise be adopted by all of us who are learning to swim or teaching others. Swimming in itself is incomplete regardless of how good you are. Unless you possess the knowledge and the ability to save the life of a person in distress in the water, your expertise is of no value to society and will be unkindly with you. I repeat, "every swimmer a potential life-saver."

Some people say, "when a man is drowning, all you have to do is to go out and get him" any swimmer can do that. Why all this talk about life saving? It is true that all you have to do is to go out and get him, but the trouble is in the "getting." Most of our would-be life savers were "gotten" rather than doing the "getting" and the result is a double tragedy instead of one or none.

A knowledge of swimming is absolutely essential in saving life so don't think for a minute that any Tom, Dick or Harry can do it. He must possess a knowledge of the "holds" and "breaks," the "carries" and methods of resuscitation, or fail in the attempt. Yes, all you have to do is to go out and get him but don't think for a minute that a distressed swimmer is going to let you swim quietly up to him, take hold of him and tow him back to shore. In most cases you will have the hardest fight in your life time, especially if the distressed one is a bigger man, and you have to "keep your head" and use reason on him, or he will "get" you. A drowning man has lost his self-control and will grab at straw in order to save himself. The grip that he gets on you is not an ordinary one, it is the grip of death, and you have got to "break it" and effect a "carry" in order to land your man. Not all swimmers can be good life savers but all swimmers can attain a fair degree of proficiency. To be a life saver one must possess certain swimming ability, which we will take up now.

First, he must be a strong swimmer, not necessarily a speedy one. Second, he must have the ability to do the side underarm stroke, swim on the back without the arms, propel himself feet first and the Trudgeon or Crawl for going to the rescue. Third, he must be able to do a surface dive, swim with eyes open under water, use rhythmic breathing and be able to gasp for his breath in less than a moment's notice. Fourth, he must possess a strong frog kick and an equally strong scissors kick. It is foolish for a person to try to tow a non-swimmer before he has acquired a good frog or scissors kick. It cannot be done.

We will first discuss the various "holds," "breaks," and "carries" and then take up "making the rescue." If a drowning person catches hold of you, remember the first essential is to keep cool and not to lose your head. The knowledge of the various methods of release are worthless unless you keep confidence in yourself. Lose no time in getting your "break" and putting your man on his back ready to be towed ashore.

"Holds" and "breaks." 1. Wrist hold and break. When the rescuer is held by the wrists with an ordinary grasp, he should raise both arms forward and upward and then snap them downward and outward turning the closed fists outward. He must "tread" water while doing this or do it under water. Breaking the hold under water gives the rescuer a better opportunity to get behind the victim. It must be remembered to always get behind your victim and stretch him out on his back.

If rescuer's hands are low in front, he should throw his hands upward and outward. In these "breaks" the leverage goes against the thumb of the victim and he must let go or have them dislocated.

2. Neck hold from the front and break. When the rescuer is grasped around the neck with one or both hands he should place one hand

against the point of the chin and between the arms and the body of the victim, the other hand he should put against the elbow of the victim. He should then push hard against the victim's chin, turning his head to the outside and at the same time push up on his elbow and "duck" under it. As he "ducks" under the elbow he should immediately turn his victim so as to get behind him.

Another method is to put the left hand in the small of the victim's back and right against the victim's chin with the first and second fingers over the victim's nose. His head is forced back until under water. The victim will have to breathe through his mouth under water and thus causing him to choke. He then thinks about breathing and releases his hold.

3. When clutched around the body and arms. The rescuer should take a deep breath and drop or slip downward at the same time raising his arms forcibly sideways upwards. The right knee should be placed against the stomach of the victim so as to push him away as the drop is made. Immediately grab his right wrist with your right hand and turn him around ready to be towed to shore. In all cases where you must break a hold remember to turn your victim around and get him on his back where he is not dangerous.

4. The strangle hold or neck hold from behind and break. This is the most dangerous of all holds and often happens with inexperienced life savers. Tread water or take the victim under with you after you have taken a big breath. Grasp his right wrist with your right hand and his left with your left, slowly bend forward making sure of your hold on his wrists, not strike the head back forcibly against his nose and pull his arms sideways. If he doesn't let loose bend a couple of his fingers backward and carry him under the water. Between the pain and the ducking you can get free.

5. Body hold and leg scissors around the body and break. Always break the arms hold first and then you can kick yourself free. To break the arms hold turn toward the victim and put the heel of one hand against his chin and the fingers over his nose, with the other hand bend his fingers backward until the pain makes him release the hold. The pain will have caused the victim to loosen his legs and you can kick yourself free or you can bend forward and grasp the toes twisting and bending them until he looses his hold.

There are other combinations of holds which are possible for a drowning person to take because he is not thinking how he is going to grasp you. However, a thorough knowledge of the above will enable you to cope with any situation which may arise.

Remember, do not lose your head regardless of what hold he gets on you. As long as you can breathe freely just take your time and figure of what "break" you need to use and then use it. You are a better man than he is just so long as you can think clearly and act accordingly.

"CARRIES" OR METHODS OF RESCUE After you have broken any hold which the victim may have gotten on you and you have turned him on his back, the next thing is to get him to shore. If you have had to swim very far in order to reach your man you must be very careful how you use your strength in towing him to safety. The following "carries" depend upon the victim whether he is struggling or passive or whether he is just a tired swimmer wanting relief:

1. The head carry. If the victim is passive this is a very good "carry" for those who have a good frog kick. Both hands are placed at the side of the victim's head and over his ears. His head is then turned back and his mouth kept clear of the water. Turning the head back tends to make the body rise to the surface. This you should do by all means so that your strength will not be sapped in case he begins to struggle again. It is easier because there is less resistance to the water. The rescuer swims on his back with his feet alone. Should he grow tired this way he can change to another carry. This is the easiest carry.

2. The two-point carry of the Red Cross. The rescuer swims on his side using the scissors kick and one arm. The other arm is used to support the victim in this manner. The hand grasps the upper arm of the victim over the biceps muscle, thumb down. The rescuer's elbow is pushed under the back of the victim who is kept in a horizontal position on his back. Whatever you can talk to the victim always emphasize his keeping his head back so you need not use up your strength in supporting his body.

2. Cross chest carry. In this carry the rescuer swims on his side and tows the victim by holding him with one arm over the shoulder on the near side of the victim and under the arm pit of the far side. The victim is on his back and may aid you by any kicking he may do. 3. If the victim is struggling the following may be used. If struggling violently, put both your arms under the victim's shoulders and clasp your hands on his chest. Swim on your back with frog kick. When struggling moderately, grasp his arms above the elbows and hold them to the side, don't worry about the struggling, it all helps to keep afloat. If he begins to bend at the waist you must put your knee in his spine and straighten him out.

4. The tired-swimmer carry. If a person has grown exhausted while swimming but still keeps his head, the best way of aiding him is to swim on your side and let him hold on to one of your shoulders. It is unwise to let him float on his back and hold to your shoulders while you swim the breast stroke. This subjects the rescuer to too great a risk should the swimmer begin to struggle.

5. The hair carry. This is recommended by some but it is not as effective as the head carry and also subjects the rescuer to risks he should not take after winning half the battle.

METHOD OF APPROACH TO A PERSON IN DISTRESS.

If you are called upon to go to the aid of a drowning person while you are dressed in street clothes, it is not necessary to remove all the clothes, the top coat and shoes are all that is necessary. If you wear suspenders it is best to keep the coat on as they will slip off the shoulders while you are swimming and allow the pants to slip down around the feet. They are also dangerous if you have to struggle with the victim. Remember you cannot lose any time in going to the rescue as the victim may sink below the surface and not rise again. The idea that a person always comes to the surface three times before he sinks is untrue, it all depends upon how much air he is able to retain in his lungs during his struggles. Not only do you have to go immediately but you must keep your eye on the victim and know where he is should he sink before you reach him.

Should you be obliged to rescue someone who has fallen off a fast moving vessel, it is best to jump in immediately and remove the clothes after you get in the water. In this way you will be much nearer the victim.

If jumping from any height into the water where you are not sure of the depth it is wise to go in feet first. Better break a leg than your neck.

Do not swim too fast to the victim but save your strength for the struggle and the tow to shore. A man must be a strong swimmer to tow another seventy-five yards or even fifty yards. It cannot be done unless you have practised it many times.

Always approach the drowning one from BEHIND. You may have to do a surface dive under him and watch for your chance to get behind him from under water. It is not always necessary to have a struggle with the victim. If you can get behind him and get him stretched out on his back, you have the better of him then and in most cases he will cease struggling when he feels himself being supported. If he ceases struggling, talk to him and give him confidence. You cannot always avoid a fight and the truth of it is that most of the time you have to "have it out" with the victim before you can aid him. Corsan says, "A person who is in trouble in the water, will, in a few minutes, be sure to do almost everything possible to destroy his life. He will holler all the breath out of his lungs; will struggle ridiculously hard, which also drives all the air out of his lungs; bend and twist, turning his mouth under water, instead of lying flat on his back and showing his mouth up the highest point, not the top of the head which should be turned down; will lift his hands high out of the water, which is the most effective method of thrusting himself under; when being rescued, will do his best to drown his rescuer by impeding all his efforts; will generally close his eyes and shut out all reason."

Most authorities agree that the Schaefler method is the better of the two. In the Sylvester method the tongue has to be held out with forceps or it will slip back into the throat and shut off the air. Moving the arms is awkward and the inflation and deflation of the lungs is not as efficient. Recently however, both of the methods have received a severe set back. Scientists have discovered that circulation and not respiration is the medium for resuscitation of the drowned and both of these methods are based upon respiration. It is true that many have been resuscitated with these two methods but it has probably been because of the massaging and application of heat that has because of the pressure on the ribs. The modern theory that carbon dioxide is not a waste product to be

When the victim turns on you and you are face to face with him, either kick him away or else watch for an opportunity of grasping his wrist and turning him around. If he gets a hold on you, all there is to do is to keep your head, break his hold and get him on his back.

RESUSCITATION. When you get your victim to shore he is in most cases unconscious if there has been a struggle or he sank before you got to him. If he is just an exhausted swimmer the only treatment needed is to give him a stimulant, of whiskey, black coffee, etc., and keep him warm. If he is unconscious, you will have to administer artificial resuscitation.

There are two generally accepted methods of resuscitation, namely, the Schaefler and the Sylvester. In the Schaefler method the victim is laid out on his back with a pad under his shoulders. The operator kneels at the head of the victim and takes a wrist with each of his hands. The victim's hands are then pushed against the walls of the lower chest and then raised sideways and upwards. Raising the arms lifts the lungs with air and the pushing forces it out. This is repeated sixteen to twenty times a minute. In the Sylvester method the victim is laid upon his belly, arms stretched out overhead and his head turned to one side. The operator kneels at the victim's hips and places both hands in the small of the victim's back, thumbs together and fingers spread out over the lower ribs. The operator leans forward and applies pressure and then makes a sudden release of pressure keeping the hands in position. This is repeated sixteen to twenty times a minute, or the same as natural breathing.

Before either one of these methods are applied any tight clothes must be loosened. Now straddle the victim's body and raise it at the waist allowing the water to get out of the lungs. Very little water enters the stomach. The mouth and nose must be wiped free of mucus or froth. The tongue should be pulled slightly out. Along with the artificial respiration the limbs should be massaged toward the heart and heat applied. This is absolutely necessary.

Most authorities agree that the Schaefler method is the better of the two. In the Sylvester method the tongue has to be held out with forceps or it will slip back into the throat and shut off the air. Moving the arms is awkward and the inflation and deflation of the lungs is not as efficient. Recently however, both of the methods have received a severe set back. Scientists have discovered that circulation and not respiration is the medium for resuscitation of the drowned and both of these methods are based upon respiration. It is true that many have been resuscitated with these two methods but it has probably been because of the massaging and application of heat that has because of the pressure on the ribs. The modern theory that carbon dioxide is not a waste product to be

gotten rid of as quickly as possible but has a definite function in stimulating the respiratory action, is the basis of the new method of resuscitation. The O₂ is gotten from the blood which is brought to the lungs by the action of massage and heat. In this method you do not have to press upon the ribs but simply massage the limbs toward the heart and apply heat with towels etc.

Regardless of what method you use be sure to empty the lungs first and massage toward the heart. Pulmotone and Lungmotone are not as effective as direct application from the operator. The discoverer of the new method of resuscitation says "the Pulmotone is a curse and has put many to sleep forever who would have had a chance if it had not been used."

Do not give food or liquids to an unconscious person. At the first signs of normal breathing by the victim do not cease the massaging but continue for a short while longer and give a stimulant. Wrap in warm blankets, cover with sand or anything to keep him warm until he can be properly cared for, or recovers from the shock.

PRACTICE. To be sure of yourself in case you are called upon to render "Water First Aid," you should go through a thorough bit of practicing with some of your friends. Practise the "holds" and "breaks" on land first until you have learned the technique, then later in the water. Practise the "carries" in water up to your shoulders where you can walk and tow the other fellow. Tow for short distances with the different "carries" until you have mastered them all. Stage fake fights to see whether your companion can "get" you or you "get" him. This fighting in the water is absolutely essential to make you a seasoned and a confident life saver.

In closing, don't be foolish enough to think you can save a drowning person without some experience in "holds, breaks" and "carries." There have been many double tragedies and there will be more unless you get it out of your head that just because you are a swimmer, you are also able to save life. "Every swimmer a potential life saver"—Take up the slogan!

A. E. DOME,
Director of Physical Education.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE HEAT.

The hot months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of this season, which are cholera, infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they do come on suddenly to care them. Another medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels, cure indigestion and constipation, relieve colic, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, dispel colds and croup, banish worms, and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 90 cents the retail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Southview Road, Shanghai.

"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA"

ANOTHER C. P. S. MAMMOTH.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

The "Empress of Australia," the great liner which the Germans hoped would sail the seas as the "Tirpitz," but which, in the settlement of reparations, has come into the hands of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., arrived at Hongkong early this morning and berthed over at Kowloon.

The "Empress of Australia" left the Clyde on June 1 for Vancouver, via the Panama Canal, and arrived at that port on July 19. She sailed from Vancouver on her maiden trip across the Pacific on July 23. The vessel has a tonnage of about 21,000, a length of 588 ft., and has been fitted to burn oil fuel. Her accommodation provides for over 900 European passengers in three classes. She is intended for service on the Pacific between Vancouver and Hongkong, working in co-operation with three other of the company's vessels—the "Empress of Canada," "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia."

The "Empress of Australia" was built at the Vulcan Works, Stettin, for the Hamburg-America Line, and was originally named "Tirpitz." She was launched in 1913 but, owing to the war, was not completed until 1921, when she was claimed as reparations tonnage, and was handed over to the British Government, from whom she was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Since the purchase the vessel has undergone an extensive overhaul, and has been adapted for burning oil fuel instead of coal. The public rooms have been re-furnished, and provision has been made for the accommodation of Asiatic steerage passengers. The boat accommodation has also been brought into line with the particular requirements of the company, and new boats of the latest collapsible type have been fitted under existing lifeboats these lifeboats being overhauled and thoroughly equipped for efficient service.

The "Empress of Australia" has a straight stem, elliptical stern, three funnels and two masts and, as she steamed up the harbour this morning, she looked a very handsome vessel and a notable addition to the fine C.P.S. fleet. She is of the shelter deck type with a continuous bridge deck extending the full length of the ship. Her chief dimensions are:—Length 588 ft.; breadth, 75 ft.; depth to upper deck, 46 ft. 23 in. She is expected to maintain a speed of 22 knots and will be able to accommodate about 400 first class, 105 second class, 1360 third class and 670 Asiatic steerage passengers, besides a crew of about 520.

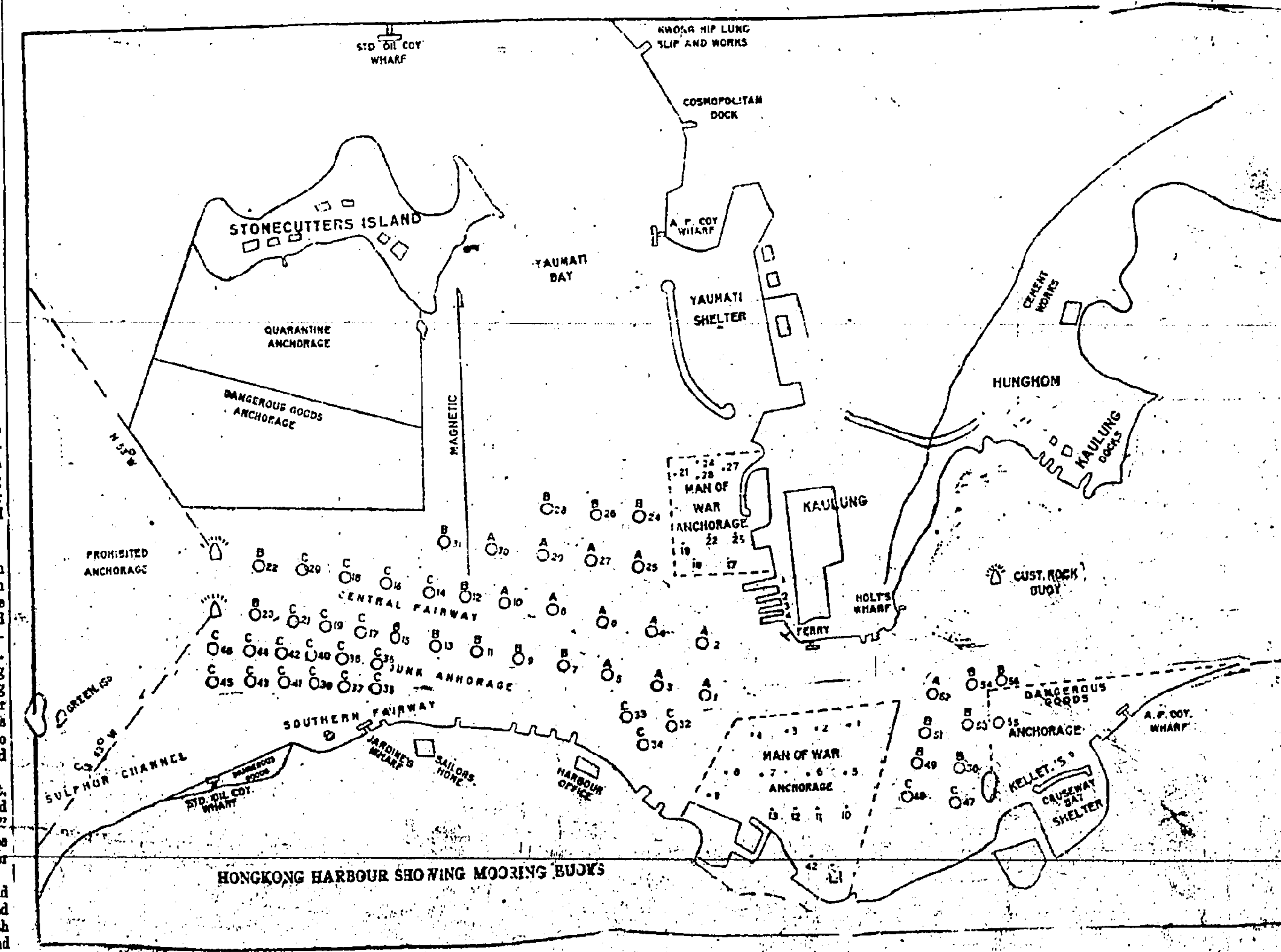
The ship is propelled by two sets of Curtis Parsons combination turbines driving twin screws and fitted with Föttinger transformer. The two sets of engines together will indicate about 18,000 s.h.p. The boiler installation comprises 14 water tube boilers fitted with three furnaces each, the working pressure being 240 lbs. per sq. in. The vessel was originally fitted with coal bunkers, and was intended to burn coal on service. In order that her speed may be fully maintained, and taking into account the great advantages which are obtained with fuel on passenger ships she has been, during her reconstruction, fitted with bunkers for carrying oil fuel and a complete installation for burning oil fuel in the boilers has been installed. This will make it quite certain that the vessel will be able to maintain her speed and time schedule with more certainty than if she had remained a coal-burning ship. The installation of auxiliary machinery is very complete; the steam heating, electric lighting and refrigerating plants are all most up to date, and ensure that the comfort of passengers in respect of these matters is amply provided for.

Captain Samuel Robinson, R.N.R., formerly of the "Empress of Russia," is in command of the "Empress of Australia." He has been in the service of the C. P. S. since 1893 and has been on the "Ruthenia," the "Monteagle," the "Athenian," the "Empress of India," the "Empress of China" and the "Empress of Japan."

SHIP'S OFFICER ROBBED.

MONEY AND REVOLVER.

Mr. S. Monrogaard, Chief Officer of the motorship "Indian" reports that his cabin was entered during his absence between 10 a.m. and 1 noon yesterday, and \$97 in cash, a Smith-Weston revolver, a watch and a wallet containing two 1000 mark notes and some private papers stolen from an unlocked drawer.





Luke E. Hart

New Supreme Advocate for the Knights of Columbus.



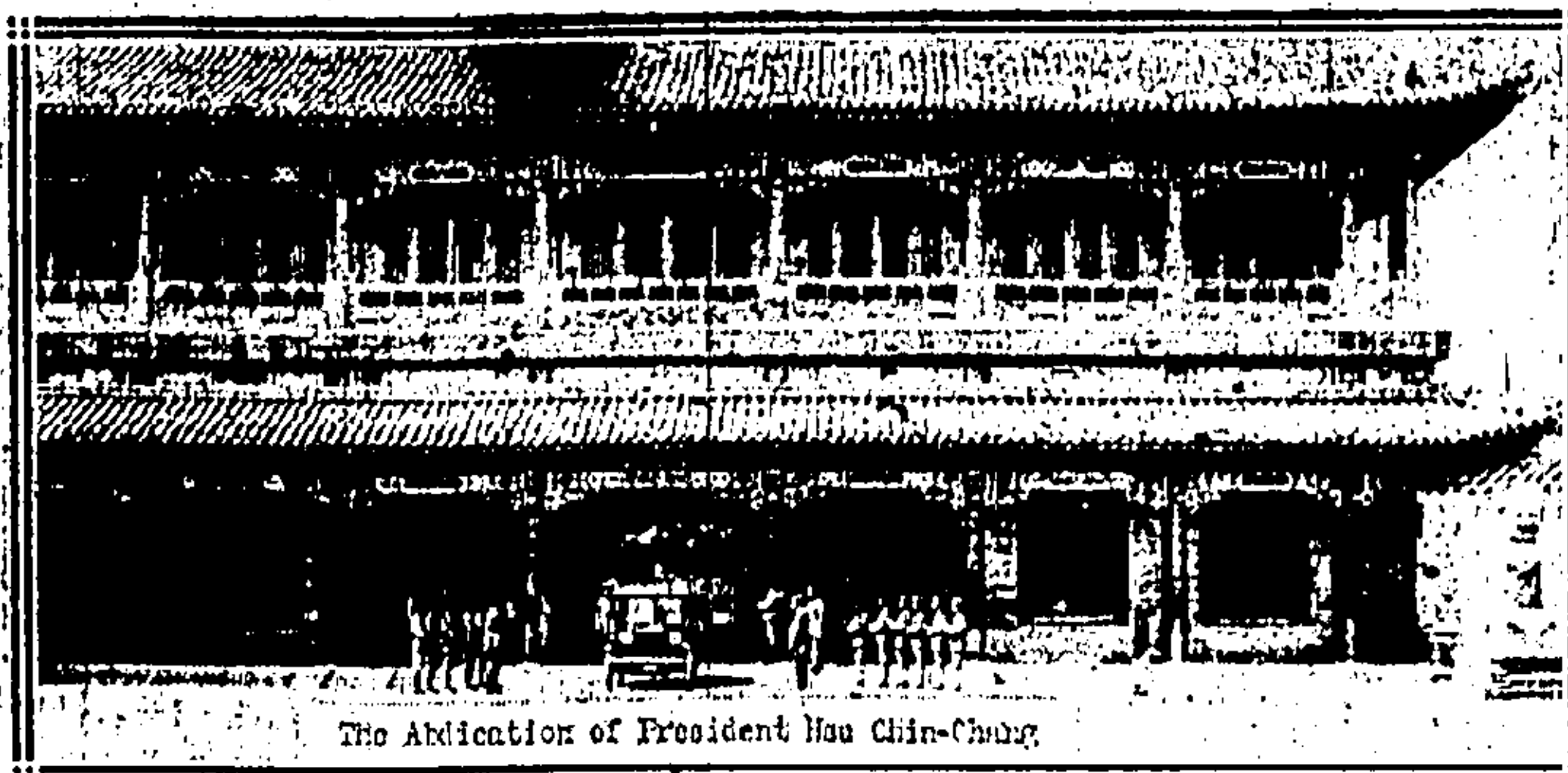
Prince Andre, Princess Elizabeth and
Prince John Poniatowski

Royalty Visiting California.



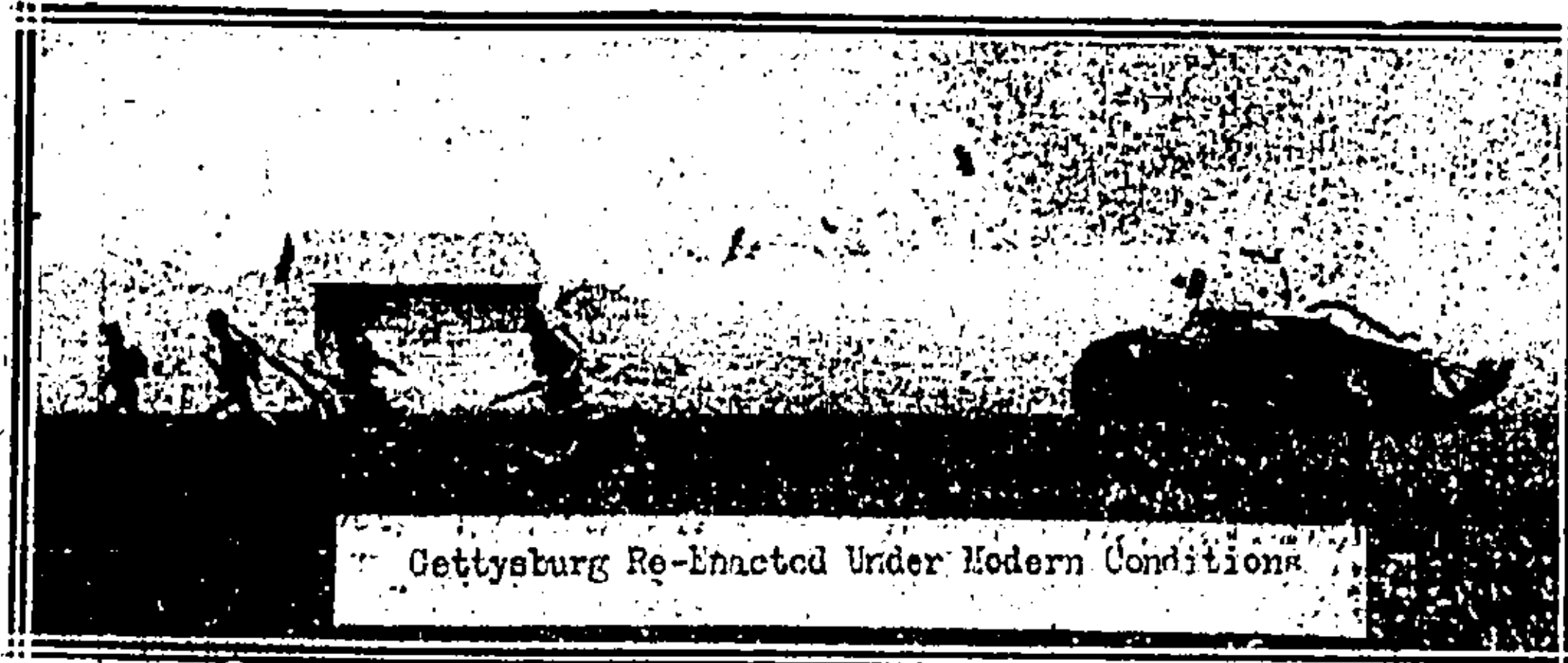
Shelling Four Courts in Dublin

The Fighting in Dublin.



The Abdication of President Hsu Chin-Chang

This is how he left the Palace at Peking.



Gettysburg Re-enacted Under Modern Conditions

Sham fighting on July 4 demonstrated how deadly is modern warfare.



Miss Marie A. Wells

Movie star now touring Europe.



Miss Joe McManis

'A Co-respondent.



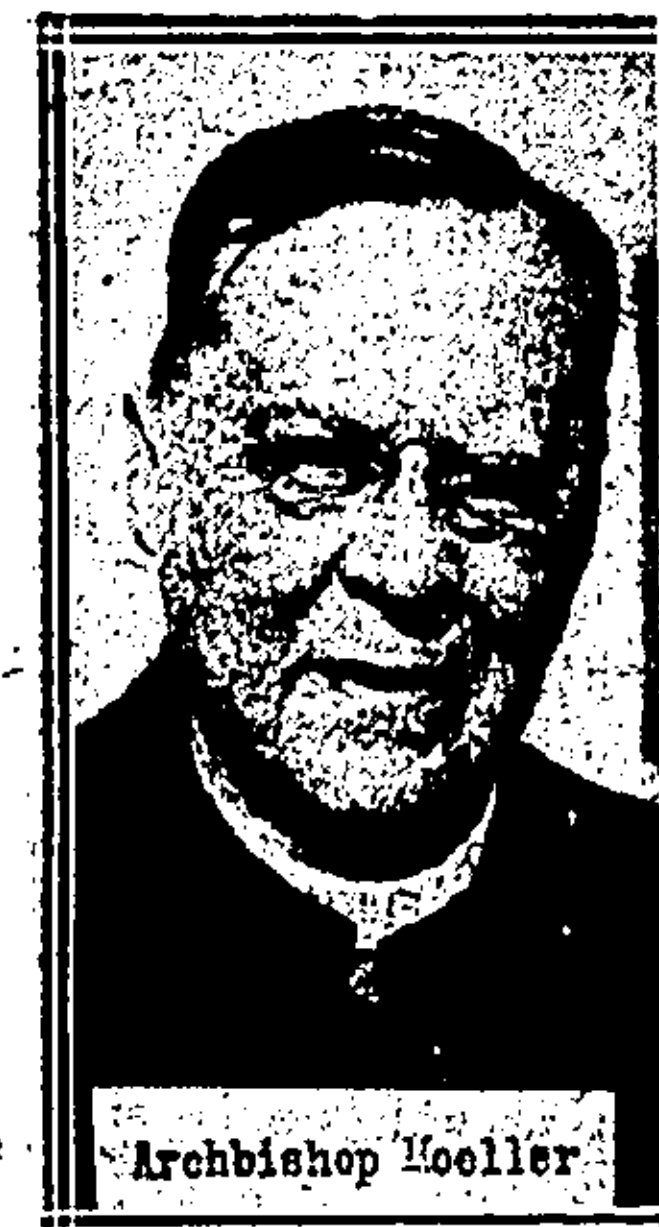
Mrs. Chas. E. Counselman

In Chicago's Social Swim.



Chinese Viceroy Soldier

One of the sights of Can'on, swears
the photographer.



Archbishop Hoeller

An American archbishop, recently
received by the Roman Pope.



Blind pianist

A blind pianist.

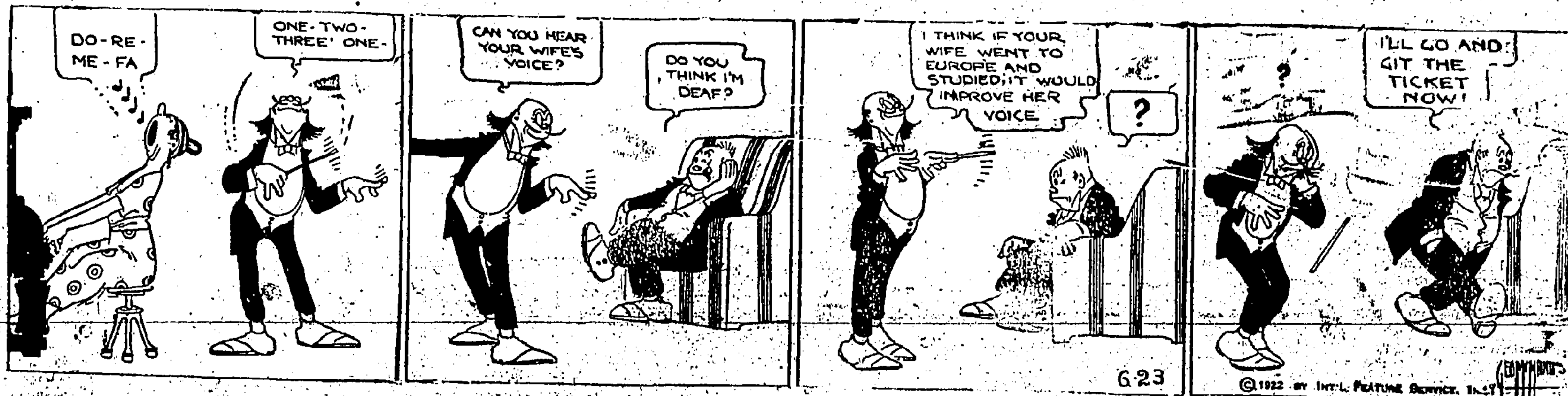
EYES RIGHT

If not consult the
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
67 Queen's Road Central.



The house recommended by
many local doctors for its
accuracy and cheapness.

SEE US THEN, SEE.



623

©1922 BY INT'L. PICTURE SERVICE, INC.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Alkali Manufacturers

Brunner, Mond & Co. (China), Ltd.
Alkali Manufacturers
Tel. 1830. 7, Queen's Rd. Central

Auctioneers

Hughes & Hough—Don Vaux Rd.,
and Ice House St., Government
Auctioneers—Coal, Share and General
Goods.

Banks

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.,
Des Vaux Road Central.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.,
Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

Chinai Specie Bank, Ltd.,
6, Duddell Street.

The Chinese Merchants' Bank, Ltd.,
Alexandra Bldgs., Chater Road

Building Contractors

Wing On & Co.
Building Contractors.
94, D'Aguiar Street. Tel. No. 1807.

Building Materials and
Plumbing Supply

Lee Koo, Building Contractor,
Dealer in Sanitary Appliances,
21 Wellington Street. Tel. 1453.
Manager, Lee Ju Cheung.

Coal Merchants

Hing Ip Co., Coal Merchants,
37, Queen's Road Central, 1st floor.
Telegraphic address "Hinde-ace".
P. O. Box 405.

K. Kimura & Co.,
2, Connaught Road Central.

Kwong Hang & Co., Coal Merchants
43 Des Vaux Rd. Central. Tel. 2736.

The Lanoly Co., Coal Merchants
and Shipping Commercial Agents, 8, Des
Vaux Road W. Manager, L. D. Watt.
Tel. 3867. Cable "Lapidity."

Cotton Yarn Importers

Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha
Importers Cotton Yarn & Piece
Goods; No. 7, Mercantile Bank
Building. Tel. No. 2774 and 2908.

Curio Dealers

Kit Fat, Chinese Curios, Jades, and
Fine Art Porcelain, Splendid Collec-
tor of Ancient Chinese Pictures,
8, Wyndham Street, Hongkong,
opposite Coronet Theatre.

Lock Hing, Chinese Curios & Silver Ware

Dentist

Harry Fung, Dentist,
1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road
Central. Tel. No. 1255.

Dyeing & Dry Cleaning

The Diamond Dyeing & Dry
Cleaning Co., Chinese Owned
Agents, 32 34 Wellington Street and
No. 28 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Electrical Suppliers

The Globe Electrical Supply Co.
Electrical Suppliers & Contractors,
12, Queen's Rd. Central. Tel. No. 3270.

The Po Kwong Electric Co.
Electrical Work Under Expert su-
pervision. Moderate charges and
punctuality guaranteed. 178, Des
Vaux Road Central. Phone 2184.

Sang Kee Co., Electric Cables and
Accessories, 31 Queen's Road Central
Tel. 1495.

Sun Hing Co., Electric plates and
Electrical Contractors also Typewriter
Repairs. 10 Fottenger St. Tel. 3380.

The Sun Light Co., Ltd., Electrical
Suppliers and Contractors, 137, Des
Vaux Road, Central. Tel. 2255.

Engineers & Shipbuilders.

W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.,
Engineers & Shipbuilders,
Kowloon Bay
New Work & Repairs
Call Flag "L."

Furniture Dealers

Kawkon Furniture Co., Furniture
Leases & Manufacturers, Furniture
for Office, Schools, Hotels, etc., 32,
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Yon Cheong Loong, High Class
Furniture Dealers, Undertake Re-
novate and Repair of Furniture.
No. 22, Lyndhurst Terrace, Tel. 3782
Chief Manager—Ah So.

Garages

Star Garage, Motor Cars, Motor
Cycles Repairing and Overhauling.
Cars on hire and for sale. 49 Des
Vaux Road Central. Tel. 3017.

Jewelry Manufacturers.

S. Y. & H. T. Lee Bros. Co.
Importers & Exporters,
Jewelry Manufacturers, Tel. 354.
51a & 44, Bonham Street, West, Hong-
kong, China.

Glass Merchants

A. Ling & Co., Glass Merchants,
Furniture Mirrors and Canton Marble
Manufacturers, Electro-plated, Glass
and Crockery Ware and Photo
Supplies, 19, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. No. 1212.

Importers & Exporters

The Asiatic Trading Co., Ltd.,
Importers and Exporters,
Telegraphic address "Asiatrade".
24, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 1202.

The Bank of China, Importers and
Exporters and Commission Agents,
Des Vaux Road.

Importers & Exporters

Chin Brothers, Importers, Exporters,
Shipping and General Commission
Agents, 1st floor, 54 & 56, Queen's
Road C., Tel. No. 1280. P. O.
Box 261. Cable Address "Flourish."

The Hongkong Import Co.,
Importers and Exporters.
Tel. 3937. No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

Kwong Sun & Co., 56 Queen's Road
Central, No. 56 Chung (Manager),
Kwong King Him (Asst.) Tel. 3156.

Leison & Co., Limited, Importers,
Exporters & Commission Agents,
16 Des Vaux Rd. Central. Tel. 472.

Masuda Trading Co.,
Importers and Exporters,
NKKO—Japanese fine art curios,
23, Queen's Road Ctl. Tel. 1259.

Nam Hing Loong,
97-99 Queen's Road Central,
General Storekeepers, Wine & Cigar
Merchants, General Importers,
Exporters of Chinese Produce.
Tel. 331.

Patell & Co., P. O. Box 316.

Universal Commercial Co.,
33, Connaught Road, Central. Tel.
1823. P. O. Box 79. Agents Singa-
pore Rubber sales. Cable address
"Salemmet" Mgr. L. C. Chea.

Insurance Agents

The Wai Cheong Co.,
130, Queen's Road Central, Agents
for The Venus Life Assurance Co.
General Merchants and Com. Agent
Tel. No. 1853.

Ladies' Hatter

Enrico Ladies' Hatter,
Nathan Road, Kowloon,
Business hours 10 till 6,
Saturdays 10 till 1.

Land & Estate Agents

Pan Yick Cho, Land & Estate agents
Tel. 911-997.
35, Queen's Road Central.

Leather Goods

Nam Kang Suitcase Co.,
Best makers of Leather Suitcases,
Hand Bags, Purse, Bells, etc.,
13 Fottenger St., 218 Queen's Rd. Ct.
and 28 Hillier St.

Pik Ah, Manufacturer of Leatherware,
Suitcases, Handbags & Leather
garters, 212, Queen's Road, 44,
Jervois Street, Tel. 1745.

Po Hing, 224 Des Vaux Road. Manu-
facturers of Leather Suitcases, Hand
Bags, Trunks etc.

Lumber Merchants

Cheng Hing Lumber Co.,
Lumber Merchants,
Mr. H. K. Wong, Manager,
72-72A Queen's Rd. Central. Tel. 2137.

Matting

Cheong Lung, Dealer in Mats, Silk,
Rice, Sugar, etc., also Rattan and
Twine, 30, Bonham Strand, East,
Tel. 712. Mgr. Chung Tso Hing.

Miners

China Commercial Co., Ltd.,
Miners, Importers and Exporters,
54-56 Queen's Road Ctl. Tel. 2802.

Hop Yick, Manganese Mining Co.,
Miners, 34, Queen's Road. Tel. 2783.

Modistes

Madame Fiat,
31, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 589.
(latest Parisian models).

Oil Merchants

Nam Mow Lung Kee,
China Oil Merchant,
Tel. 1119 184, Connaught Rd., Cl.

Optician

The Hongkong Optical Co. Phone 2232.

N. Lazarus, Optician,
Tel. 2203. 12, Queen's Rd. Central

Paper Merchants

The Fong Trading Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents, The Fong Paper Co.,
Ltd. of Fong, 14, Chater Road, C.
P. O. Box 540.

Photographers

A. Hing, Photographer,
Enlarging, Developing & Printing
Undertaken at Moderate Rates. No.
24, Queen's Road East, Tel. No.
2242.

Me. Cheung, Photographer,
23, Lee Kooes Street,
2, Bonfield Arcade (Branch),
Developing & Printing undertaken.

Providers

Yee Hing Tomy & Co., Dealers
in Foreign Straw Hats, Topcoats,
Hair Lotions, Perfum, Fountain Pen,
Writing Pad, Ink, etc.
No. 24, Fottenger Street, Tel. 3016.

Printers

The "China Mail," General Printers,
Publishers and Bookbinders,
5, Wyndham Street. Tel. 22.

Mercantile & Company, (Government
Printers), Publishers and Binders,
Tel. 1004. Wyndham Street.

Printers

The Union Printing Co., Ltd.,
68 Wellington Street, Bookbinders,
Stationers and makers of Rubber
Stamps, High class work a specialty.
Tel. 3466

Victoria Printing Press, Tel. 1399,
Printers, Bookbinders, Bookbinders
Stationers, Rubber Stamp Makers
No. 2 D'Aguiar Street.

Restaurant

On Lok Yuen Co., Ltd., 1st Class
European and Chinese Restaurant,
11 Hong Chang Chop Bury at all hours.
Tel. 1032. 31, 33, 35 & 37 Des Vaux Rd

Ship Chandlers

Chung Fook, 78 Connaught Rd. Ctl.
First floor. Tel. 639.
Shipchandler, Stevedores and
Compradors.

Wong Kee & Co., Shipchandler,
Compradors, Stevedores & Coal
Merchants, Ballast & Pilot supply,
No. 38 & 37, Connaught Road, Tel.
No. 948.

Shipowners

The Kuen Sang Steamship Co.,
201, Wing Lok Street, West.
Telephone No. 2215.
Shipowners and Agents,
S. S. "Seistan" & "Hwah Chio".

Man Wing S. S. Co., Ltd.,
33, Bonham Strand West. Tel. 1710.
Regular fortnightly service
Hongkong and Haiphong via Hoihow
s.s. "Haitan".

San Peh S. N. C.,
29, Connaught Road Central,
Shipowners & Charterers. Tel. 2315.
Mgr. K. C. Sheng; Secy. Peter Lee
Chui.

Thai Thuan S. S. Co., Ltd.,
147 Wing Lok Street, East. Tel. 93.
s.s. "Derwent" s.s. "Bourbon"
between Hongkong and Saigon.

Shoemakers

Jam Kee, Dealer in Sewing Machines
and Accessories, Boot & Shoe Mater.
7 Fottenger Street.

Silk Stores.

Pohcomull Bros., 30, Queen's Rd. C.

Tailors

Ah Young, Tailors, Drapers & Out-
fitters, Hat & Clothing, Suits made
to order. No. 74, Queen's Road
Central, Tel. No. 2830.

Sing Cheong,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor,
24, Wyndham Street, 2nd floor.

Typewriter Dealers

Hop Sing & Co., Typewriter Dealers,
Typewriter Cleaning and Repairing,
21, Fottenger Street. Tel. 3212

Wine & Spirit Merchants

Kwan Tye, General Storekeeper,
Wine & Spirit Merchant,
No. 102, Queen's Road Central.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Taiszema, (Yau Fat) from Fort
Bayard.—Co's Wharf.

Providence, (Kwong Mow Tai) from
Dairen.—B15.

Gorjistan, (China Mail) from Java,
Singapore.—B54.

Empress of Australia, (C.P.S. Ltd.)
from Vancouver, Manila.—Kowloon
Wharf.

Sinking, (B. & S.) from Shanghai,
Amoy.—B12.

Kingyan, (B. & S.) from Amoy.—
Taikoo Dock.

Unda, (A.P.C.) from Shanghai.—
Kowloon Dock.

Jade, (Kai Yu) from Haiphong.—
C20.

Hanoi, (Lapicque & Co.) from Hai-
phong, Fort Bayard.—C16.

Nam Sang, (J.M. & Co.) from Kobe.
Mojri.—Kowloon Wharf.

Japan, (Swed Trad.) from Ham-
burg, Singapore.—Kowloon Wharf.

DEPARTURES.

Banka, (Man & B'house) for Bang-
kok.—August 21.

Nan Wah, (Chun Hing) for Hai-
phong, Haiphong.—August 22.

Tjisalak, (J.C.J.L.) for Yokohama,
Shanghai.—August 22.

Camello, (A.P.C.) for Singapore.—
August 22.

Kwai Wah, (Wai Hing) for Tourane.
—August 22.

Providence, (Kwong Mow Tai) for
Canton.—August 22.

Kalgan, (B. & S.) for Bangkok,
Swatow.—August 22.

Hingchow, (B. & S.) for Tientsin,
Weihaiwei.—August 22.

Sinkiang, (B. & S.) for Canton.—
August 22.

Fau Sang, (J.M. & Co.) for Shang-
hai, Swatow.—August 22.

Tung Hing, (Shun Cheong) for
Kwang Chow Wan.—August 22.

Africa Maru, (O.S.K.) for Tacoma,
Dairen.—August 23.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's
Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it
relieves cramps in the stomach and
intestines, acting quicker than any
preparation they can compound. It can
be bought from any chemist. A bottle
will keep for years, and no house is
complete without it. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.LONDON SERVICE
(Direct)

"THESEUS" 4th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp
"HERCULES" 11th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"THESEUS" 25th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"LAOMEDON" 2nd Oct. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"NINGCHOW" 7th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
"HECTOR" 20th Sept. Liverpool and Glasgow
"ET. TEMPLAR" 2nd Oct. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE
(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"IXION" 29th Aug. Victoria, Seattle and
"TALHYBIUS" 19th Sept. Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE
(via Suez or Panama)

"TITAN" 5th Sept. via Suez.
"PELUS" 14th Oct. via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"THESEUS" 25th Sept. for Singapore & London
"PYREUS" 1st Nov. for Shanghai & Japan

For Freight and Passage Rates and all information apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
(John Swire & Sons Ltd.)
AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close
at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the
previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
Shanghai.....	Yingchow
Shanghai.....	Foochow
Straits.....	Tosa Maru
Japan.....	Peri Maru
Japan.....	Wakasa Maru
Shanghai.....	Chongtu
SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.	
Japan and Shanghai.....	Iyo Maru
SUNDAY, AUGUST 27.	
Bombay and Straits.....	Awa Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Times
TUESDAY, AUGUST 22.		
Wuchow and Samshui.....	Kochow	4.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.		
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco 14th Sept. Registration 9.15 a.m. Let- ters 10 a.m.	President Lincoln	10 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok.....	Chakong	10 a.m.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Cey- lon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES —due MARSEILLES 27th Sept. Re- gistration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Amboise	2 p.m.
Swatow and Amoy.....	Gorjistan	4 p.m.
Bangkok, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 14th Sept. Registration 5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	President Jefferson	5 p.m.
Haiphong, Fakhri and Haiphong.....	Kailong	5 p.m.
Saigon.....	Devawongse	5 p.m.

For	Per	Times
THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.		
Swatow, Amoy and Takao.....	Sochu Maru	9 a.m.
Amoy.....	Sinkiang	9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 14th Sept. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10.00 a.m.	Empress of Australia	
FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.		
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow.....	Haiphong	Noon.
Philippine Islands.....	Yuenan	2.30 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & ADEN.....	Namsang	2.30 p.m.
Shanghai and North China.....	Yingchow	3 p.m.

For	Per	Times
MONDAY, AUGUST 28.		
Japan.....	Kumgang	11 a.m.
Philippine Islands.....	President Madison	4 p.m.
Holbow and Haiphong.....	Mingang	5 p.m.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.		
Straits and Calcutta.....	Huang	10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow.....	Haiphong	Noon.
Tientsin.....	Chipsing	2.30 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok.....	Kiangsu	5 p.m.

For	Per	Times
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Mar- ques, South Africa, India via Oboon- kodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles 2nd Oct. Parole—Tuesday, 29th 5 p.m. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	Devacha	

*Correspondence bearing vessel name only.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
CORONET

WHITE HANDS

LARRY SEMON

THE FALL GUY

TOPICAL BUDGET.

KOWLOON
THEATRE

at 8 p.m.

NEGLIGE
DANCE

Booking at MOUTRIE'S
\$1.50 each.



Hongkong's Most Modern and Coolest Picture Palace.

5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

STUART HOLMES & ELLEN CASSIDY

LOVE HONOR &amp